

U.S. Regulatory Chief Assails Nuclear Plant Quality Control

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON — Nuccio J. Palladino, chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, sharply criticized the nuclear power industry in his first major appearance on Capitol Hill, and the regulatory commission suspended the operating license of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in California.

In an extraordinary day Thursday — mostly bad — for the nuclear power industry, the regulatory commission ordered an independent review of all the plant's calculations about safety during an earthquake.

Mr. Palladino charged the industry with "serious quality-assurance breakdowns" at several plants. Nuclear utility management "has to reorient its thinking" if the industry is to retain public confidence, he said. Mr. Palladino, who as President Reagan's appointee was widely expected to help in Mr. Reagan's effort to promote nuclear power, added that the discovery of so many problems during his four months as commission chairman "sort of clouds the high degree of confidence" he once had in atomic energy.

"After reviewing both industry and NRC past performances in quality assurance," Mr. Palladino said at the hearing, "I readily acknowledge that neither have been as effective as they should have been in view of the relatively large number of construction-related deficiencies that have come to light."

Members of the House Interior energy subcommittee unanimously criticized the regulatory commis-



Nuccio J. Palladino

sion for causing what Rep. Manuel J. Lujan, Republican of New Mexico, called "an issue of confidence" on the part of the public. The committee then dispatched the commission to make its decision on Diablo Canyon.

On a 4-1 vote, the commission withdrew the low-power operating license it issued in September to Pacific Gas and Electric Co. for its \$2.3 billion Diablo Canyon plant near San Luis Obispo. A separate vote to formally halt the fuel loading that had been ready to proceed was unanimous. Commissioner Thomas Roberts, the newest board member and the sole vote against

suspending the license, said that the suspension was unwarranted because there had been no prior hearing and because the situation posed "a minimal threat to public health and safety."

Diablo's license will be restored and fuel loading allowed only when a consultant, chosen by Pacific Gas and approved by the regulatory commission, verifies that steps have been taken to correct 13 design and calculating errors and that all other computations related to the plant's earthquake-proofing are correct.

More than 1,000 demonstrators were arrested during the last two months, and several actions are pending that insist that the plant was inadequately designed for its location 2.4 miles (3.8 kilometers) from the ancient Hosgri fault off the California coast.

On Sept. 28, Pacific Gas reported that it had reversed drawings used to locate certain pipes and their supports, invalidating their certifications of strength. In probing that mistake, two more sets of errors were found, including a misapplication of the stress level numbers along the Hosgri fault.

"Have Faith in Us"

To say the problems were just on paper, as Pacific Gas did earlier, Commissioner Victor Gilinsky told the hearing, "is like a bank saying 'have faith in us' even though the bank is not keeping adequate records."

Pacific Gas spokesman Chris Piper said the company was "appointed" by the suspension, "especially since nothing has been discovered to date that would indicate the plant is not safe."

Byron S. Georgiou, legal affairs secretary to California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., who had pushed for license revocation at Diablo, said state officials were "pleased because the unprecedented action recognizes that the license was mistakenly issued."

George A. Mancas, senior vice president at Pacific Gas, argued earlier that the fact a Pacific Gas engineer discovered and reported the first problem at Diablo "vividly illustrates that no matter how embarrassing or costly an error may be, it will be reported." But Gov. Brown had noted that the engineer, John L. Horn Jr., had not been assigned to quality control and had made the discovery "out of simple curiosity, as an accident."

William J. Dirks, the regulatory commission's executive director of operations, testified that four other plants under construction also have "quality-assurance breakdowns with broad repercussions." Marble Hill in Indiana, Midland in Michigan, the South Texas Project near Houston and the Thomas Zimmer plant in Ohio.

Karpov Gains 6th Victory, Retains Title

MERANO, Italy — Anatoli Karpov of the Soviet Union retained his title as world chess champion Friday by winning the decisive sixth victory when Viktor Korchnoi resigned game 18.

When the 18th game was adjourned Thursday night Mr. Korchnoi was in an impossible position, experts said, and a resignation had been expected.

Mr. Karpov won the series 6-2. The match had fewer games, 18, than any other 20th century world title match.

After play adjourned Thursday night on the 41st move, some chess experts predicted that Mr. Korchnoi, a 30-year-old Soviet defector now residing in Switzerland, would give up rather than resume the game. They agreed that the 30-year-old champion was certain to win.

One of Mr. Korchnoi's aides, British grandmaster Michael Stean, said the challenger's position was "awful."

Going into the 18th game Thursday, Mr. Karpov held a 5-2 lead in the match, which began Oct. 1 in this resort in the Dolomite Alps near the Austrian border. Ten games were drawn, but draws did not count.

The winner's prize is 500,000 Swiss francs (about \$280,000), the loser's 300,000 francs.

The experts said Mr. Karpov had a winning position mainly because one of his pawns was just two squares from the last row, or rank. A player who advances a pawn to the last rank can transform it into any other piece, usually choosing to make it a queen, the most powerful piece on the board.

The experts credited Mr. Karpov with flawless play and said he had found a new variation of a well-known pattern of opening moves called the Ruy Lopez opening. They also criticized Mr. Korchnoi for poor defense.

"I don't know what Korchnoi's plan for the game was, except lying down and dying," said U.S. grandmaster Robert Byrne.

Mr. Karpov was up a pawn



A Polish priest checks gifts of food for parish children sent from West Germany.

Warsaw Pulls Back Military Units Assigned to Solve Local Problems

By John Darnton

WARSAW — About 2,000 troops that were sent into the countryside in three- and four-man "operational" units were recalled Friday, four weeks after they were deployed to deal with local problems and clear food supply bottlenecks.

A government communiqué said the troops had completed "the first part" of their assignment, and would now report their findings on the situation in the country to the Council of Ministers.

The soldiers would remain "in constant readiness" to go back into action if necessary, and at some point would probably return to the rural areas to make sure that whatever decisions were made would be put into effect, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile, it was announced Friday night that the Communist Party would hold a Central Committee meeting next Friday to discuss the country's crisis.

When deployment of the military units began on Oct. 26, at a time of mounting labor unrest, some Poles and foreign observers feared that their primary function might be to impose military order in an effort to break strikes. That aspect of their mission was emphasized in government statements at the time.

Local Checks

But the units appear to have been used mainly to check on local authorities and to search for inefficiency, food hoarding and transportation snags. Widely nicknamed "Tiger Brigades," after a

French television series that ran here last year, they even gained a certain popularity among the general public and the independent Solidarity labor union.

The use of the troops also bolstered the prestige of the new party leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. It reminded people that the army was around in case the situation got too far out of hand, and it made Gen. Jaruzelski, who had not exactly galvanized the nation as premier during the last six months, appear to be taking action at last to try to get a grasp on things.

That the units directed most of their attention toward the local administration and not upon the strikers, was implicit in remarks Friday by a Ministry of Defense spokesman, Maj. Stanislaw Maszanowicz. He said that local administrators had been made aware of their own "shortcomings" and that the military group leaders had collected information for the state agency that investigates official corruption.

A Solidarity bulletin from Katowice noted a few days ago that

"party propaganda" had originally depicted the units' role as "suppressing hotbeds of tension" and "neutralizing" anti-Socialist forces.

"Everyone has been pleasantly surprised that the operational groups are not pulling pigs out of pigstys but are driving the corrupt local government apparatus to work," the Solidarity publication said. "It has turned out that indeed the army is looking for anti-Socialist elements and is finding them in local governments, in rural retailing cooperatives and also — which no one had anticipated — in local party committees."

"Carry on, general, but with greater courage," the bulletin urged.

The official news agency PAP added further statistical gloom to the economic picture Friday when it reported that Polish exports to the West dropped during the first 10 months by almost 24 percent to about \$1.6 billion. Exports to the Eastern bloc fell by 9.4 percent.

Unions Back Aid

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The world's biggest non-Communist trade union group Friday called on West European governments to send more emergency aid to Poland.

The 70-million member International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in a statement appealed to its European affiliates to put pressure on their governments to send food and medical supplies, to Poland. It was responding to an appeal by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa for urgent Western aid to help Poles get through the winter.

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The world's biggest non-Communist trade union group Friday called on West European governments to send more emergency aid to Poland.

El-Fatah Would Push Fahd Plan On Mideast if U.S. Will Accept It

By Loren Jenkins

BEIRUT — A leading member of el-Fatah, the dominant Palestinian organization, has said that if the United States would accept the eight-point Saudi Arabian proposal of Crown Prince Fahd as the basis for a new Middle East peace initiative, his organization would take the initiative "to get it endorsed by all Arabs."

Abu Iyad, Yasser Arafat's deputy leader of Fatah, the largest group in the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Thursday that "as soon as the U.S. accepts the plan without any reservations we will consider it a serious effort and sit down and accept it, too."

The Palestinian leader's comments, which implied an eventual willingness to accept the existence of Israel, was the latest step in an intense, if ambiguous and uncharacteristically muted, debate among Arab leaders over the Saudi initiative before next week's Arab summit meeting in Fez, Morocco.

The Saudi plan, among other things, proposes the establishment of a Palestinian state with its capital in Arab East Jerusalem in exchange for an implicit Arab promise to coexist "in peace" with Israel, but the unusual aspect of the Arab debate over the plan was that has not been said about it.

Varied Reactions

The Arab press has both praised and criticized the proposals, and some hard-line Palestinian leaders of leftist factions have denounced them as a U.S. Trojan horse. However, only Libya has come out officially against them. The reaction of its allies in the radical opposition front — Syria, Southern Yemen, Algeria and the PLO — has ranged from silence to the veiled support of the PLO's chairman, Mr. Arafat.

In moving beyond Mr. Arafat's description of the Saudi initiative as "good and constructive," Abu Iyad said his proposed support was conditional on the United States accepting it in its "entirety" and not just praising one of the points as a "hopeful sign," as Pres-

Soviet Union, West Germans Sign Gas Deal

From Agency Dispatches

BONN — West German businessmen signed the biggest East-West trade deal in history Friday, a multibillion-dollar gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe that is opposed by the United States because of the belief that it makes its allies overdependent on Soviet energy.

The agreement was signed two days before the Soviet president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, was due in Bonn for a four-day visit.

A spokesman for the West German importers said that about 10 billion cubic meters of natural gas would be supplied annually by the Soviet Union's Sojuz Gas Export concern via a 2,200-mile (3,520-kilometer) pipeline to be built and paid for largely by Western European companies and banks. Deliveries are expected to begin in 1984 and will include West Berlin, officials said.

Although the deal is commercial, the Bonn government repeatedly has made clear it supports it despite Washington's objections. President Reagan tried at the Ottawa summit in July to persuade Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany to back out of the pipeline deal and offered alternative energy deliveries from the United States to compensate for the Soviet gas.

A representative of the Essen-based firm of Ruhrgas AG said a contract was signed with Soviet officials agreeing on a price for more than 10 billion cubic meters of gas the pipeline would bring to West Germany starting in 1984.

Price Estimate

The Essen firm did not immediately reveal what price it would pay for the gas. But industry sources said the base price would be about \$5.70 per million British thermal units. A million Btu is equivalent to about 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

A company source who asked not to be named estimated that the 20-year agreement would be worth about \$160 billion to the Soviet Union.

The West German-Soviet agreement is part of a larger, 40-billion-cubic-meter agreement involving several European nations.

A spokesman said the West German agreement has been held up because of Bonn's insistence that the Soviet Union include West Berlin. They eventually agreed to channel 700,000 cubic meters there per year, it was reported.

The Reagan administration has opposed the pipeline — which is to serve West Germany, France, the

Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Austria — on the ground that it would make the Western allies too dependent on Soviet energy supplies. The West Germans have countered that it would be no more dangerous than relying on Middle East oil.

West German banks, engineering and steel companies already had arranged credits and equipment contracts for the pipeline. Business sources said the contracts would be worth \$4.55 billion to West German firms. Viewing the deal as a fait accompli, the U.S. Commerce Department has authorized a U.S. company to sell pipe-laying equipment for the project.

Total Is Unknown

Experts said that estimating total investment accurately was difficult since the Soviet Union has carefully masked many elements of the project. Including total Soviet domestic investment in the project, costs could run as high as \$40 billion, they said.

Banking sources put the breakdown of Western government and commercial financing at the following levels: \$2 billion from West Germany, with an additional \$2.2 billion due later, France, \$3.5 billion; the Netherlands, \$1.05 billion; Italy, \$1 billion; Belgium, \$800 million, and Japan, \$600 million.

West Germany now receives 3 percent of its primary energy needs from the Soviet Union, which supplies about 18 percent of the country's gas. The proposed gas deliveries would increase the Soviet share of West German energy supplies to about 5 percent.

The proposed delivery of 10 billion cubic meters per year is 2 billion cubic meters less than originally proposed, and a quarter of the total of 40 billion cubic meters Moscow wants to supply to Western Europe.

The rest of the gas from the 2,200-mile pipeline from the Yamal Peninsula to West Germany will go to Austria, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The planned pipeline will carry supplies from the Urals and other Siberian gas fields to the Soviet Union's western border. Supplies would be distributed from there via Czechoslovakia or Hungary to the Western European grid.

The agreement with Ruhrgas meant the Soviet side had agreed on a price for the gas, a major bargaining point in more than 15 months of bargaining.

Ulster Strike Opposed By Business Leaders

From Agency Dispatches

BELFAST — The Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Confederation of British Industry rejected on Friday hard-line Protestant calls for a general strike aimed at protesting Britain's inability to crush the mainly Catholic Irish Republican Army.

In a joint statement, the two groups said the planned 12-hour stoppage called for Monday by the Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant member of the British Parliament, would increase unemployment in the province, already at 20 percent. "If you care about your job, come to work on Monday," the statement said.

Union leaders urged the 7,000 employees at the huge Harland and Wolff shipyard to refrain from joining the protest. The company is the largest employer in Protestant East Belfast.

In another setback for the strike plan, the powerful 10,000-member Ulster Defense Association, an umbrella organization of Protestant paramilitary groups, announced Thursday that they would not take part in the day of protest.

It is open rebellion against the British government," Gerry Fitt, Catholic Parliament member, said after meeting in London on Thursday with James P. Brittain, Northern Ireland secretary.

Mr. Paisley claimed at a news conference that British officials were attempting to intimidate civil servants who want to participate. He said workers had been led to believe their "promotion prospects would be nil if they took part in the stoppage."

He said if civil service officials in Britain's Northern Ireland Office "continue to do this dirty work, we will picket their residences and highlight (these) men."

A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Office called the charge "totally unfounded. Anyone who takes a day off to join the stoppage will simply lose a day's pay."

Mr. Paisley's move was alleged that British authorities were plotting to kill him — an allegation he has made before.

He told reporters he had obtained evidence "in the last few days that there are plans afoot to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kremlin Wants Details Of Reagan Arms Offer

MOSCOW — A Kremlin spokesman said Friday that the Soviet leadership, while still skeptical, wanted to hear details of President Reagan's "massive reduction" offer when arms talks begin this month in Geneva.

Soviet negotiators expect to see "a more detailed version" of Mr. Reagan's proposals at the talks starting Nov. 30, the spokesman, Vadim Zagladin, said at a news conference.

Although Mr. Zagladin repeated the Kremlin position that Mr. Reagan's speech was aimed at making the Geneva talks "more difficult," his criticism was less harsh than the initial Soviet reaction.

"If in fact Reagan wants to be a peace-maker after issuing warlike statements since taking office, then we can welcome this as a turn for the better," he said.

Mr. Reagan proposed major cuts in nuclear forces in Europe in a speech Wednesday in Washington. He said the United States would scrap plans to deploy 572 intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union would dismantle 600 SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles capable of reaching NATO countries.

Specifics Awaited

Mr. Zagladin said Soviet leaders were skeptical about the offer because, he asserted, Mr. Reagan had not spelled out which arms the United States was willing to forgo in return for a Soviet withdrawal of missiles already in place.

The purpose is to give the United States a military advantage "not by increasing its armaments but by forcing the Soviet Union to militarily disarm," Mr. Zagladin said.

He said Soviet negotiators in Geneva would demand withdrawal from Europe of U.S. and NATO ground-based nuclear weapons systems in discussions about removing Soviet missiles. That was consistent with Soviet statements that existing U.S. aircraft and missile systems in Europe are in "rough parity" with existing Soviet weapons, including the SS-20.

"Soviet negotiators in Geneva will start not from a position of seeking nuclear superiority over the West but to seek parity with the NATO bloc," said Mr. Zagladin, who is the first deputy chief of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Tass Report
An account of the news conference by Tass did not mention Mr. Zagladin's remarks on Soviet willingness to discuss Mr. Reagan's proposal in Geneva.

Instead, Tass said, Mr. Zagladin accused Mr. Reagan of trying to counter the wave of anti-war demonstrations in Western Europe by presenting the United States as a "peace-loving angel."

President Leonid I. Brezhnev is scheduled to leave Sunday on a four-day state visit to West Germany for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt has said he would see the visit — Mr. Brezhnev's first to the West in more than two years — to urge the Kremlin chief to accept Mr. Reagan's arms reduction proposals.

INSIDE

Pakistan F-16s

The Reagan administration won another congressional victory on the sale of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan, Page 2.

After 'Tristan'

Leonard Bernstein is on the move again, geographically and through musical space. An account of his many plans after his project of conducting "Tristan und Isolde," one act at a time, months apart in Munich, is on Page 7W.

MONDAY

Real Estate

Still viewed by many as a hedge against inflation, the real estate investments continue to prosper despite some adverse conditions. A special supplement on North American real estate will be in Monday's Trib.

Reagan Wins in House Vote Against Bid to Kill F-16 Sale to Pakistan

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration won another congressional victory on the issue of foreign military sales when the House Foreign Affairs Committee rejected a resolution opposing the sale of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan.

The vote Thursday followed defeat of a similar resolution Tuesday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Because the notification-of-sale period, during which Congress can block such agreements, will expire on Sunday in the case of Pakistan, there is virtually no chance that the administration can be rebuffed by the full House or Senate.

Thursday's victory follows by a little more than three weeks the Senate approval on Oct. 28 of the administration's proposed sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

The cash sale of the first six of 40 of the F-16

advanced fighter planes sought by the government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq is separate from the larger issue of the resumption of military and economic assistance to Pakistan. U.S. aid to Pakistan was cut off in 1979 because of Islamabad's nuclear reprocessing and enrichment programs.

For Mr. Zia, however, the sale of the F-16s has been the keystone in the construction of a renewed military-aid relationship with the United States. The first of the F-16s are due for delivery to Pakistan about a year after a formal letter of agreement is signed, according to State Department officials. The administration would be free to sign the letter as early as next week.

The Reagan administration has argued for the aircraft sales and the ending of the ban on economic and military assistance to Pakistan because of that nation's increased strategic importance and vulnerability, given the presence of more than 85,000 Soviet troops in neighboring Afghanistan.

Pakistan's geographic position is also important to the administration's Indian Ocean and Middle East policies.

Opponents of military sales and aid to Pakistan have advanced various counterarguments: That the Zia regime is possibly not a secure one, that the presence of advanced U.S. military equipment in Pakistan would further incite India against Washington, and that Pakistan may be developing nuclear weapons.

If no foreign aid legislation is passed this year for fiscal 1982 — as was the case for fiscal 1980 and 1981 — assistance levels would be set by a "continuing resolution." Since there has been no aid to Pakistan since 1979, there is no provision for Pakistan in the existing resolutions.

At the State Department, an official who would not be identified by name, said that since a relatively small amount of aid for Pakistan had been requested for fiscal 1982 — \$100 million in economic support

funds — the situation, while not welcome to Pakistan, might be tolerable. Food grants worth \$50 million are not affected by the legislation.

In fiscal 1983, however, a substantially larger amount is planned for Pakistan, including military sales credits, to which program the F-16 sales will eventually be transferred.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is due to take up on Friday the administration's request to waive the Symington Amendment linking aid to nuclear safeguards, allowing the resumption of aid to Pakistan.

Thursday's vote, a 13-13 tie that by congressional rules defeated the resolution, showed unexpectedly strong support for the opponents of the F-16 sale.

According to Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, one of four sponsors of the resolution, two more votes, on their way to the committee room to be cast by proxies, would have given the resolution of disapproval a victory.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Tehran Marchers Assail Fahd Plan

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Thousands of demonstrators marched through Tehran Friday calling for the execution of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and condemning his Middle East peace plan. The protesters later gathered outside the former U.S. Embassy and shouted anti-U.S. slogans.

"This crazy Fahd must be executed," the protesters chanted as they marched through the Iranian capital on the Muslim Sabbath. Tehran residents said by telephone that the demonstrators carried placards denouncing the Fahd plan, which calls for the right of all Middle East states to live in peace. This has been interpreted as tacit recognition of Israel.

According to Tehran radio, parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told the crowd that it is not enough to have a Palestinian state only on the West Bank of the Jordan River. The world's Muslims "must remove Israel from our midst," he said.

China and India to Hold Border Talks

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A high-level Indian delegation will travel to Peking on Dec. 10 for four days of talks that are to include discussions on the disputed Himalayan border between India and China, the Indian Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The announcement revived hopes for normalized relations. Those hopes had been raised last June when Huang Hua, China's foreign minister, met in New Delhi with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. At the end of that visit it was reported that both sides had agreed to attempt to resolve the border dispute; preliminary talks were set for last September.

The controversy dates from 1962, when Chinese armies advanced southward over the Himalayas and seized large areas previously under Indian control. The Chinese then withdrew from the eastern sector, but seized a large part of the desolate land of Ladakh in the west, which they still hold.

Black Africans Accept Namibia Plan

Reuters

LONDON — Black African leaders have agreed in principle to Western proposals to speed up the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia), Britain's Foreign Office said Friday. Western diplomats called the acceptance a major step forward.

A British spokesman said Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), had endorsed the "main thrust" of a constitutional blueprint. The spokesman refused to divulge the details of the plan.

The spokesman said the proposals — formulated by Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany — were accepted with minor modifications when African ministers and Sam Nujoma, leader of the SWAPO guerrillas fighting for Namibian independence, met Tuesday at Dar es Salaam, Ethiopia. The reactions of South Africa and other political groups in Namibia were not yet known.

Spain Rightists Mark Franco's Death

United Press International

MADRID — Rightists marked the sixth anniversary on Friday of Franco's death. The ceremonies were marked by religious services and pleas for the release of military plotters accused in a coup attempt nine months ago.

Groups of youths carrying Spanish flags and giving the fascist salute paraded through Madrid, ignored by a security alert force of more than 2,000 men. Twenty-five miles outside Madrid, 600 Francoists arrived at Franco's burial place in the Valley of the Fallen after an overnight march from the capital.

The marchers, many of them wearing the illegal paramilitary uniform of the neo-Nazi Falange party, shouted for freedom for Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero, the Civil Guard officer who seized parliament in February's coup attempt.

Aides Opposing Deng Face Loss of Position

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — Chinese officials who continue to oppose the leadership and policies of Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party's deputy chairman, face removal from their posts, the party journal Red Flag warned in an editorial.

The editorial on Thursday made clear that Mr. Deng would no longer tolerate the opposition — mainly passive obstruction but also some active and open — that his political, economic and social reforms were still meeting from several party and government officials.

That most probably means pushing or at least denouncing those officials who, like Hua Guofeng, the former party chairman, rose to power during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s on the basis of their radical politics and still retain their posts.

Campaign Expected
This campaign has long been expected, but Chinese sources said Thursday that Mr. Deng had delayed it until he was assured the support of a broad majority of party members. Other sources believe that he tried to avoid another internal party fight, but concluded that he had no alternative if his programs were going to be implemented.

All party and government officials, the Red Flag editorial said, must accept the evaluation of the

China's Congress to Meet
PEKING — The government said Friday that China's parliament, the National People's Congress, will hold its annual full session on Nov. 30, the Chinese news agency reported.

These are some of the freshest comments that the party leadership has made in acknowledging the continuing problems of transforming a political organization shaped by Mao and the discredited radicals into one that will carry out the more moderate and pragmatic policies of Mr. Deng.

After three years on the new course, the period has passed when party and government officials could legitimately harbor their doubts about the reforms, the editorial asserted, citing the decisions of the party's policy-making Central Committee last June to reaffirm Mr. Deng's line, denounce Mr. Hua and acknowledge Mao's errors as well as his achievements.

TV in Zambia Running Low On News Film
LUSAKA, Zambia — Zambia's television has just three reels of unused film left and will restrict film coverage to presidential functions until the end of January, the official Zambia news agency reported.

A senior official in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, quoted by the agency, has asked ruling party and government leaders not to feel offended if television coverage of events in which they took part was not accompanied by film clips.

U.S. Seizes a Key Metal Being Sent to Pakistan

By Leslie Mairland
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. officials are investigating a shipment of a key metal used in the construction of nuclear reactors that was seized as it was about to be loaded on a passenger flight from New York to Pakistan.

The United States prohibits the shipment abroad of the metal, zirconium, without a license because of its potential use in reactors. There has been speculation for years that Pakistan is secretly attempting to develop nuclear weapons.

The shipment under investigation was seized Oct. 31. It was not accompanied by an export license from the Commerce Department, and the exporter, Albert A. Goldberg of the National Tronics Co., of Manhattan, said he had not applied for a license because he had not known that one was required.

Had he applied, the request would have been rejected because Pakistan is ineligible to receive imports of zirconium from the United States, according to Sharon R. Connolly, who heads the compliance division of the Commerce Department's Office of Export Administration.

The Commerce Department, the Customs Service and other U.S. offices are examining the roles of Mr. Goldberg and the purchaser, who was identified by Mr. Goldberg as a Pakistani Army colonel and a close friend of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Fines Possible
The authorities are attempting to determine whether the case should be presented to a grand jury or whether to leave the matter with the Commerce Department, which, after a hearing, can impose civil sanctions, including fines and a revocation of export rights.

Mr. Goldberg, who has been questioned under oath by Commerce Department officials, said in an interview that the metal had been purchased by the government of Pakistan through a trading company headed by Sarfraz Mir, the retired Pakistani army officer.

Mr. Goldberg said he had not applied for a license for the zirconium — 5,000 pounds valued at \$153,000 — because he was unaware that it was a controlled commodity. He also said he had done business with the Pakistan government before, shipping electrical capacitors for which he had obtained the necessary licenses.

According to the Commerce Department, Mr. Goldberg had been penalized twice before for improperly exporting regulated commodities. In an order signed in 1976, the

Commerce Department revoked for three years his right to export controlled commodities.

After the zirconium was seized, Mr. Goldberg said, marshals raided his Manhattan office and confiscated his financial records.

Search Fails

Mr. Mir, of S.J. Enterprises, the Pakistani trading company, has not been located. After the zirconium was discovered at the airport, where it was said to have been checked as baggage and labeled as mountain-climbing equipment, customs agents, who had Mr. Mir's photograph, unsuccessfully searched the Pakistan Airlines plane for him, officials said. He is now believed to have left this country. A call to his home in Islamabad was not returned.

Investigators familiar with the case also said that agents of the airline were questioned because the cargo had been checked as baggage. Mr. Goldberg said the material was supposed to have been shipped as freight.

The Reagan administration has urged Congress to waive a law that bars aid to Pakistan because of its refusal to permit inspection of its nuclear facilities. The waiver is needed to move ahead on a \$3-billion package of military and economic aid.

U.S. officials have said that Gen. Zia has assured them that Pakistan would not develop nuclear weapons, but had refused to rule out developing the potential to explode a nuclear device for peaceful purposes.

The 5,000-pound shipment of zirconium seized by customs agents was not in itself enough for a reactor, which normally calls for about 30,000 pounds of the metal. An authority said zirconium is used to make the tubes that hold uranium fuel in a reactor. A spokesman for a manufacturer said the light metal was also used in aircraft and submarines, among other things.

Leftists Vandalize Cars in Frankfurt Of U.S. Military

United Press International

FRANKFURT — Supporters of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang have taken responsibility for vandalizing 10 cars belonging to U.S. military personnel by slashing the tires and smashing the windows with anti-American slogans.

A spokesman for the U.S. Army's 5th Corps said Thursday that the vandalism was to 10 cars with U.S. military license plates parked outside houses occupied by Americans on three streets in Frankfurt. He said the attacks took place early Monday, and that cars in the same street with West German license plates were not vandalized.

In letters to Frankfurt newspapers published Thursday, the Baader-Meinhof supporters claimed responsibility for the attacks, and hinted there would be further attacks on U.S. military facilities.

The letters referred to the attempt in September to assassinate Gen. Friedrich K. Kroesen, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe, and the bombing in August at the European headquarters of the U.S. Air Force, at Ramstein Air Base, which injured a general and 14 other persons.

U.S. Senate Votes To Back Ban on Air Price-Fixing

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted 60-35 to let the Civil Aeronautics Board go ahead in January with a planned regulation to bar U.S. airlines from entering price-fixing arrangements for their transatlantic flights. The House had voted earlier to block the rule from taking effect.

The aeronautics board now grants immunity from anti-price-fixing laws to U.S. airlines that belong to the International Air Transportation Association — which sets rates for international flights.

At issue is a new aeronautics board ruling that would remove this immunity for flights that cross the North Atlantic, where competition is heavier than on most other international routes.

A House-Senate conference committee will have to decide whether to accept the House or the Senate language, or some compromise, on the issue.



BANGLADESH PRESIDENT — Ziaur Rahman, left, takes the oath as president of Bangladesh in ceremonies conducted in Dacca by the chief justice of Bangladesh. President Ziaur Rahman was elected on Nov. 15. He succeeded Ziaur Rahman, who was assassinated in May.

Soviet Union Cautions the Finns On Picking Kekkonen Successor

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union cautioned Finland on Friday against making "any miscalculation" in the selection of a successor to President Urho Kekkonen, saying such errors "could turn out to have consequences that are difficult to anticipate."

In their first substantive comment on the Finnish political situation since Mr. Kekkonen's retirement three weeks ago, the Russians made it plain that they expected his successor to continue the policy of cordial relationship between the two countries.

While the commentary in Pravda sought to avoid endorsing any particular candidate, it made it clear that the next president should come from Mr. Kekkonen's Center Party.

Diplomats in Moscow said this suggested an indirect endorsement of former Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen, 58, who is currently chairman of the Soviet-Finnish trade commission. He is being challenged for the party's nomination by parliamentary speaker Johannes Virolainen.

The Center Party, Pravda said, "is confronted with the most important decision in its entire history."

The long commentary suggested some nervousness in Moscow that

the burgeoning ties between Finland and the Soviet Union may suffer with the departure of the architect of Finland's finely tuned political balancing act.

Finland is the only Western country with which Moscow has a genuinely stable, cordial and profitable relationship. In some respects it is to Moscow what Hong Kong is to China. Apart from political benefits they get in floating their initiatives and testing Western attitudes there, the Russians have developed trade with Finland currently worth more than \$5.5 billion annually.

Moreover, Finland has also become Moscow's showcase of how a parliamentary democracy can get on with Moscow. Western critics have frequently described the relationship as one of Finland's subservience to the Soviet Union, using the term "Finlandization" to describe the partial loss of independence. Most Finns, however, reject such criticism.

Pravda on Friday reminded the Finns of the advantages of "Kekkonen's line" that included "secure borders and independent foreign policy" as well as trade benefits that have helped the country escape serious recession.

It made no mention of Premier Mauno Koivisto, the Social Democratic candidate who is reportedly a strong candidate for the presi-

dency. The elections are to be held in January.

Some diplomats here speculated Friday that the warning against "miscalculation" may have been directed at Mr. Koivisto. However, Mr. Koivisto and other leading contenders have all come out in favor of Mr. Kekkonen's policy toward Moscow.

Mr. Kekkonen, 81, has skillfully woven a web of contacts between the two countries, building a special relationship to secure Finland's independence while frequently supporting Soviet foreign policy initiatives. He is the only Western leader to receive the Lenin Peace Prize.

The Russians, in turn, have accepted the fact that Finland is not a Communist country and have given conspicuously little support to Finnish Communists.

A negative Soviet reaction brought down the Finnish government in 1958 and later helped Mr. Kekkonen secure the presidency. Since then, however, the Russians have shown considerable restraint in dealing with Helsinki. Press comments over the years almost invariably criticized any challenges to Mr. Kekkonen's policies.

In its comment Friday, Pravda also praised Finnish industrialists, who, it said, are quick to point out that trade with the Soviet Union has helped to keep unemployment levels down.

Ulster Strike Opposed by Business

(Continued from Page 1)

get rid of me. The British authorities would be happy to see me eliminated. If they get rid of Ian Paisley, they would get a clean ride downhill."

Mr. Paisley received crucial support Thursday from workers at the Ballymford power station, who voted overwhelmingly to strike and cut electricity to thousands of homes and industries.

Mr. Paisley claims to have 50,000 men ready to join a vigilante "Third Force" outside the army and the police unless Britain orders a crackdown on the IRA.

Meantime, Cardinal Tomas O

Fiaich, primate of Ireland, said in a statement issued from his seat in Armagh that cooperation with the Irish Republican Army was a mortal sin. He condemned in equally strong terms Protestant paramilitary violence.

"Let me therefore state in simple language, with all the authority at my command, that participation in the evil deeds of this or any other paramilitary organization which indulges in murder, wounding, intimidation, kidnapping, destruction of property and other forms of violence is a mortal sin which will one day have to be accounted for before God in judgment."

"To cooperate in any way with such organizations is sinful and if the cooperation is substantial the sin is mortal," he said.

He condemned recent killings of Protestants and Catholics and noted that "most of the murders have been claimed by the IRA."

He appealed to parents to do what they could to keep their children from being involved with paramilitary organizations, and he said: "In the name of the Catholic community, I offer sympathy and prayers to all who have been bereaved, not least to our Protestant neighbors who have suffered such cruel losses in the past few weeks."



REFUGEES EXAMINED — A doctor examined an Afghan refugee at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci airport on Friday while other refugees waited. The group of 41, including six women and 11 children — arrived from New Delhi earlier in the week on their way to West Germany but were held at the airport because they lacked visas. The Italian government agreed Friday to move the refugees temporarily to a hotel until another country is found to take them.

Israelis Criticized On Plan to Honor Ancient Remains

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — The Israeli government is preparing a state funeral for what it says are the remains of a band of heroes who died more than 1,800 years ago. But some critics dispute the origin of the bones and say the heroes were fanatics who should not be glorified.

The government has decided that the last survivors of Bar-Kochba's revolt against the Romans in 132-135 A.D. deserve a proper burial. So in recent weeks Israeli's chief rabbi, Shlomo Goren, has been searching in the Negev Desert for a suitable site.

Bar-Kochba led a revolt against Roman rule during which he governed an independent enclave for three years. His defeat snuffed out his vestige of Jewish statehood and cast his people into an exile that lasted until 1948, when the modern state of Israel was created.

But the funeral plans have brought criticism from Rabbi Goren's conduct, and there are questions about whether the bones to be buried are really those of Bar-Kochba's people.

5 Die in French Bus Fire

United Press International

PIERRELATTE, France — Five children were burned to death on a school bus Thursday and eight were seriously injured after playing with matches and a can of gasoline, police said.

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New Review by Allen Of Business Contacts Is Reportedly Ordered

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior White House aides concerned that they do not have full information about the activities of Richard V. Allen, have ordered Mr. Allen to review his office records on his contacts with Japanese businessmen while serving as Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, according to an administration official.

The president's top advisers were described as increasingly concerned that the Justice Department investigation of Mr. Allen's receiving of \$1,000 in cash from three Japanese businessmen would harm Mr. Reagan, with the three principal aides split on the question of whether Mr. Allen may have to resign.

James A. Baker 3d, the chief of staff, and Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff, were described as leaning toward the view that Mr. Allen might have to resign for the good of the country. Edwin Meese 3d, Mr. Reagan's counselor, was described as leaning toward the view that Mr. Allen should stay on the staff if there are no further disclosures.

The White House disclosed Thursday that Mr. Meese was the beneficiary of an unidentified White House official who asked the Justice Department in mid-September to look into how the \$1,000 came to be in a safe used by Mr. Allen.

Dismissal Considered

An administration official further disclosed that when Mr. Meese telephoned William H. Webster, the director of the FBI, on Nov. 6, it was to ask Mr. Webster if there was enough evidence against Mr. Allen to warrant his being summarily dismissed to protect the president from scandal.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department emphasized Thursday that it was continuing its investigation of Mr. Allen, whom Mr. Reagan suggested Wednesday had been cleared by investigators.

In a brief statement issued by a spokesman, the Justice Department said that its "preliminary investigation of the Richard Allen matter is not completed." The statement said that the investigation would be "concluded as

expeditiously as possible, consistent with a thorough investigation." Department sources said the statement was issued because of reports that department attorneys had recommended against appointment of a special prosecutor and because of Mr. Reagan's off-balance remark Wednesday that Mr. Allen had been investigated and "it was reported that everything was fine."

The inquiry began in mid-September when Mr. Reagan and his aides learned of the discovery of the money. Mr. Allen said the money was an honorarium being offered to Nancy Reagan by three Japanese women, including the wife of a former business associate of Mr. Allen, after the three interviewed Mrs. Reagan on Jan. 21.

Allen Explanation

Mr. Allen said he accepted the money from the magazine Shufumotomo (Housewife's Companion) to avoid offending the women. He said that he had intended to pass the cash along to the Treasury, as required by law, but that he had put it in his office safe and forgot about it for eight months.

The public questions about the matter were broadened when it was disclosed this week that Mr. Allen met with Shoichi Toyoda, head of Toyota Motor Sales Co., in the White House in March. At that time, the Reagan administration was debating whether to limit the import of Japanese cars so as to help the U.S. automobile industry.

Officials said the White House did not know whether the Justice Department was looking into Mr. Allen's contacts with Japanese business representatives. But Mr. Reagan's advisers said they began their own inquiry because of worry about damage to Mr. Reagan's reputation if there was a finding of improper behavior by Mr. Allen.

Some White House aides "are pursuing the question of the extent that he met with Japanese businessmen during the time that the auto import question was before" the administration, the official said, adding that Mr. Allen had been told to review his books and records in which White House visits are recorded.

Senators Compromise On Emergency Funding

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Friday approved an emergency spending bill to keep the government operating past midnight, when current operating funds expire.

The 69-26 vote, at 6:49 a.m., came at the close of a nearly 21-hour session that began Thursday and included 40 roll-call votes.

The turning point had come more than two hours earlier when the chamber voted 62-35 to accept an amendment to cut original spending proposed by about 4 percent across-the-board, with some exceptions.

The compromise, offered by Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, and modified by Senate Democrats, would reduce the original \$417.4-billion bill by about \$3.3 billion. It would fund the government through March 31.

Reagan Veto Threat

President Reagan had threatened to veto the original spending bill unless Congress agreed to further reductions. The bill went to a House-Senate conference later Friday for work on differences with the version passed by the House on Monday. It will then go to the president for his signature.

Congressional sources said that budget director David A. Stockman had approved the compromise proposal and would recommend that Mr. Reagan sign it.

Senate Republican leaders worked in closed-door meetings trying to placate angry party members and to persuade crucial Democratic senators to back the compromise.

Sen. Baker offered an amendment to cut \$3.2 billion from the bill to keep the government opera-

ting through the remainder of the fiscal year, to Sept. 30.

But the Senate, in response to Democrats' concern about relinquishing Congress' spending authority to the president for an entire fiscal year, voted 94-3 to shorten the life of the bill to March 31.

"No one is altogether happy about this, I surmise," Sen. Baker told his colleagues when he proposed the amendment, but he emphasized the need to compromise because of the deadline.

After threatening to filibuster, Sen. William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, and Sen. Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, managed to exclude drug enforcement activities from the across-the-board spending cuts, and to subject foreign aid, protected in Sen. Baker's original proposal, to cuts.

The net result was a \$3.3-billion reduction in the overall spending bill.

The compromise calls for a 4 percent across-the-board cut in most domestic programs, excluding defense, military construction, food stamps and certain government benefits such as Social Security payments and veterans' pensions.

While the bill sets general guidelines for spending reductions, it also allows the president to cut up to 5 percent in individual programs, giving him more flexibility in deciding where the spending reductions should be applied.

Although the Senate compromise is slightly different from a measure that the House rejected by a narrow margin earlier this week, House Republican leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois said that a few House members had had a change of heart since that vote and he was confident that a majority of the House would now support the plan.

Terpil Indicted in Conspiracy to Arm Amin

By Glenn Fowler

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Frank E. Terpil, a fugitive former U.S. intelligence agent who has been accused of selling arms to various authoritarian governments and terrorists, has been indicted by a U.S. grand jury on charges that he conspired to sell guns, ammunition and coding devices in 1979 to the now-deposed regime of President Idi Amin of Uganda.

Mr. Terpil, his wife, Marilyn, and an associate, Gary Korkala, all of whom are believed to be living in Beirut, were also charged in Thursday's indictment with conspiring to obtain false U.S. passports and other travel documents for a former high official of Iran under the Shah of Iran.

The official is not named in the indictment, but sources in the U.S. attorney's office in Manhattan identified him as Amir Farhang Montazer, chief of protocol in Iran before the Shah's government was overthrown.

Mr. Montazer was arrested in Washington last year on charges that he lied and used false documents when applying for a U.S. passport. The federal authorities dropped the charges in September. If the Terpils and Mr. Korkala are

tried on the charges, it is expected that Mr. Montazer would testify, according to the federal sources.

Last year, Mr. Terpil was indicted with Edwin P. Wilson, another former U.S. intelligence agent, on charges that they shipped explosives to Libya in 1976 to be used in training terrorists and conspired to murder an opponent of the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

Mr. Terpil and Mr. Wilson apparently have not worked together since 1976. Mr. Wilson continues to work for the government of Libya. Mr. Terpil was dismissed from the CIA almost a decade ago after he was accused of misappropriation of funds and other misconduct.

Last year, Mr. Terpil and Mr. Korkala fled rather than stand trial in New York on state charges that they accepted money from undercover agents as part of a

Mondale Visiting China

PEKING — Former Vice President Walter Mondale met Friday with leading government officials to discuss the Chinese economy and further U.S. business in China, the Chinese news agency reported.

Reagan Administration Keeping Kissinger at a Prudent Distance

By Phil Gailley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the early days of the Reagan presidency, Henry A. Kissinger, symbol of a foreign policy the Reagan forces once loved to hate, watched the new administration edge closer to his views even as it moved away from him.

As President Reagan reached out to Mr. Kissinger's former aides, including Alexander M. Haig Jr., to fill key foreign policy slots, there was speculation as to what role, if any, the former secretary of state might have in this administration.

Would the master dominate his former pupils? Would the man who was once dubbed "Super K" cast his shadow over Mr. Kissinger's foreign policy team? In short, would Mr. Kissinger be able to melt the hearts of his detractors inside the Reagan White House and become an influence in foreign policy?

The answer to these questions is "no," although Mr. Kissinger in the beginning seemed to be trying to edge his way in, according to some administration insiders.

An acquaintance of Mr. Kissinger said that after

the inauguration, Mr. Kissinger was making a lot of calls to Mr. Haig. The acquaintance said the former secretary of state soon realized his advice was not wanted and shifted the focus of his life back to New York.

Mr. Kissinger, who maintains residences in both Washington and New York, said that he had never tried to impose himself on the new administration, and that he had no complaints about his treatment. In fact, he said he found Mr. Reagan's foreign policy in "fundamental agreement" with his own views, which was not always the case.

"I am very friendly to the administration. They have treated me properly, but I do not want to give the impression that I am an insider," he said recently before leaving on a trip to Latin America, where in Brazil he had to be rescued by the police after students besieged the building where he was speaking.

Richard V. Allen, the White House national security adviser who worked briefly for Mr. Kissinger in the Nixon administration, declined to talk about his relationship with his former boss, saying

through a spokesman he had more important things to do.

At the State Department, Mr. Haig from the start has tried to avoid any appearance of working under Mr. Kissinger's shadow and influence. A spokesman, Dean E. Fischer, said the two saw each other from time to time, but "I don't have the impression they talk with any great frequency."

"Should the Russians give me a truth serum," Mr. Kissinger quipped, "I don't think any deep secrets would be jeopardized on the basis of the briefings I get."

Mr. Kissinger estimates that he has met with President Reagan "four or five times" since Inauguration Day, and that he speaks with other administration officials, including Mr. Haig, from three to four times a month either by telephone or in person. He adds that "nine out of 10" of those contacts are initiated by administration officials.

The former secretary of state said his advice on specific issues was almost never solicited by the administration, although he said he occasionally was

asked for "what I think" about general areas of foreign policy.

Not wanting to encourage the appearance of having an underground inside the State Department, Mr. Kissinger said he made it a policy not to call his former aides there, among them Lawrence S. Eagleburger, assistant secretary for European affairs; John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary for East Asia; and Robert Hormats, assistant secretary for economic and business affairs.

"I make sure," he said, "that if the State Department wants to talk to me it has to come through the secretary."

A friend said that despite leading a celebrity life, there was nothing Mr. Kissinger would rather have than power again.

Lima Students Dispersed

LIMA (UPI) — Police used water hoses to disperse about 300 students protesting Mr. Kissinger's appearance at a conference in Lima, the second demonstration against him in two days.

Sudan Leader, Wary of Libya, Says He Tries to Restrain Chad Rebels

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan says he has tried to restrain a rebel force that has operated in eastern Chad near the Sudanese border since being driven out of Chad's capital by Libyan troops in December.

The threat from the rebel force headed by a former Chadian defense minister, Hissene Habré, led to reliance by the Chadian government of President Goukouni Oueddei on military support from Libya. The Libya alliance was viewed with concern by Chad's neighbors and by the United States.

One Week Truce

In recent months, Mr. Habré has been reliably reported to have been armed and backed by Sudan and Egypt. There also have been reports that the United States had supplied covert assistance. Support for the rebel force has apparently declined as efforts have increased to bring about a Libyan withdrawal.

Mr. Nimeiri said in an interview that "we tried by all means to stop Habré" after Libyan forces began withdrawing from Chad this month. Mr. Nimeiri, who described the Libyan pullout as "a



President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, left, talks with Sen. Charles H. Percy, center, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., the majority leader.

tactical withdrawal, not a strategic withdrawal," appeared to be concerned that continued guerrilla war would halt the pullout and eventually bring the Libyans back.

According to Mr. Nimeiri, the

rebel leader sent him word that he would stop fighting for one week only. Mr. Nimeiri said he had informed Mr. Habré through intermediaries that "it is better to stop for two or three or four months" as

a contribution to stability while an African police force replaced the departing Libyans.

In Paris, a spokesman for Mr. Habré said Thursday that troops loyal to the rebel leader had taken

control of Abché, the main town in Chad's eastern region, Reuters reported.

In a related development, a meeting of African leaders due to be held in Zaire Friday to work out arrangements for sending the peacekeeping force to Chad was postponed, the Zaire press agency reported in a dispatch carried by Reuters.

[The report said the meeting was postponed because of a request by the president of Kenya, Daniel Arap Moi, who is also chairman of the Organization of African Unity. The press agency did not explain the delay or say when the meeting would be held.]

U.S. government officials declined to comment when asked if Washington was supplying help to Mr. Habré. State Department spokesman Dean E. Fischer has repeatedly said that "as a matter of principle" the government would not answer that question.

Four Factions

The Economist of London, reporting from Chad in its current issue, said Mr. Habré had "established bases in Sudan, got arms from Egypt and money from America." Senior U.S. officials refused to confirm or deny this report of U.S. involvement.

Mr. Habré's armed force is one of four armed bands that have struggled for power inside that country for several years. Each of the private armies has several thousand men, and there is often fighting within the factions as well.

U.S. analysts say they are not convinced that any real leader can emerge from the factional strife, and they say they fear that the continuing war and instability will provide a constant temptation for Col. Qaddafi. There are reports, which Washington sources were unable to verify, that Libyan troops have left behind weapons and equipment for their friends among the Chadian factions.

Son Sann to Tour Western Nations To Seek Support

SINGAPORE — The leader of a Cambodian anti-Vietnamese resistance group will tour western nations later this month to seek support and aid, informed sources said Friday.

Sources close to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, said former Cambodian Premier Son Sann will leave Bangkok with a delegation for Paris on Nov. 28. He is expected to go to Washington on Dec. 2 and to Canada on Dec. 18 before returning to Europe for a tour of West Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Britain.

The liberation front calls for the withdrawal of all occupying Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, and also opposes the pro-Peking Khmer Rouge, which was deposed in January, 1979.

Senegal's Diouf Emerges as Decisive, Popular

By Thomas Kamm

International Herald Tribune

DAKAR, Senegal — For 35 years, the first 15 as a political leader striving to bring independence to his country and the next 20 as president of independent Senegal, Leopold Senghor so dominated the nation's political life that when he announced his imminent resignation last November, one question was on everybody's mind: What will happen after he steps down?

In the turmoil of African politics, the question of a peaceful transfer of power had rarely been raised. The leaders who led countries to independence were either still in power or had been overthrown. Kenya and Botswana, which achieved peaceful successions after Jomo Kenyatta and Sir Seretse Khama died in office, were exceptions. No president had ever voluntarily stepped down.

But 11 months after Mr. Senghor's retirement, the Senegalese scene appears to have been unfounded. After laboring discreetly for 10 years as premier in Mr. Senghor's shadow, Abdou Diouf assumed power to complete the former president's term, which expires in 1983, and according to diplomats, the sky and aloft technocrat has emerged as a decisive leader with a sense of political flair.

Unlike Mr. Senghor, a diminutive, ebullient, charismatic figure who is as well known as a poet and apostle of "négritude," a philosophy of black consciousness, as he is as a politician, Mr. Diouf, 46, is a towering, boyish-looking and austere man who has rapidly risen the ranks of administration and government.

"Nobody could imagine Diouf taking over because he had no personality," a Western diplomat said. "He was considered a creature of Senghor. But he has picked up the reins with a great deal of alacrity and, in fact, of success which we didn't anticipate."

Moreover, without disrupting Mr. Senghor's heritage, the new



President Abdou Diouf

president has brought changes to the Senegalese political scene that are viewed by analysts as a measure of "de-Senghorization."

"The political scene and practices have been profoundly modified," the independent monthly Afrique-Tribune noted in an editorial in its October issue. "It took only nine months for the new President Abdou Diouf to give events the imprint of his personality with an unsuspected vigor. This is a new era in Senegal."

Gambia Intervention

Diplomats point to the Senegalese intervention in neighboring Gambia as an example of Mr. Diouf's decisiveness. Gambia forms an enclave in Senegalese territory, nearly bisecting the country and cutting it off from its food-producing provinces of Casamance, and Senegal has long been sensitive to the risk of a hostile government being set up there.

Under Mr. Senghor, Senegal was a carefully controlled multiparty democracy. The constitution allowed four political parties that had to embrace specific ideologies defined by Mr. Senghor. The ruling Socialist Party took the democratic socialism label; the other parties represented Marxism, liberalism and conservatism.

Mr. Diouf lifted the ban on the other parties, and now 10 parties, five of them Marxist, exist. Diplomats consider it a shrewd move because it gives Senegal a democratic image and eases social tensions while dividing the opposition and consolidating the Socialist Party's hold on power.

When a group of rebels attempted to overthrow the government of Dawda K. Jawara and install a Marxist-Leninist regime, Mr. Diouf, invoking a 1965 mutual defense and security agreement, dispatched 2,000 troops to quell the uprising. Sir Dawda was reinstalled in office and has since announced plans to join in a confederation with Senegal.

Although Senegalese intellectuals and politicians decried the intervention as a violation of Gambia's sovereignty, most Senegalese hailed the move as necessary and realistic. "It's madness to talk of Marxism-Leninism, right in the heart of Senegal," a student said.

While Mr. Senghor declared in an interview with the weekly Jeune Afrique that he approved of the intervention in Gambia, he strongly criticized two of the most popular measures Mr. Diouf has taken — the legalization of all political parties and important changes in the field of education. Analysts regard Mr. Senghor's statements as evidence of Mr. Diouf's independence from his political mentor, who remains active in the Socialist International.

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Financial Crisis

But Mr. Senghor considers that liberalization "somewhat premature. I fear that certain forces will take advantage of these constitutional dispositions to undermine

the government's efforts," he told Jeune Afrique.

For the time being, "Diouf's principal enemy is inflation," a Senegalese journalist said. Because of the rising price of oil and a serious drop in revenues from the country's main crop, peanuts, Senegal is going through "its worst economic and financial crisis since independence," according to a diplomat. The country had a trade deficit of \$452 million last year and its outstanding debt has reached \$1.2 billion.

Mr. Diouf responded by launching a five-year recovery plan that includes austerity measures, such as cutting government rent subsidies and abolishing subsidies on some basic commodities.

A diplomat said that the Senegalese have begun placing some blame for the economic difficulties "on Diouf's back," but that his popularity has not suffered greatly.

And, the diplomat added, looking toward the 1983 elections that Mr. Diouf is heavily favored to win, "he now has most of the unpopular decisions behind him."

Turkey Releases 2 Greek Vessels

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Turkish authorities Friday released two Greek fishing boats and their crew members who were detained briefly on charges of trespassing in Turkish territorial waters in the Aegean, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He said that the Greek vessels were towed by a Turkish Coast Guard cutter to the port of Enez, a small coastal town on the Thracian peninsula, near the Turkish-Greek frontier.

The official acknowledged that there had been "a misunderstanding" over the detention of the vessels and their crew by Turkish authorities on Thursday. The Greek government was reported to have officially protested and to have asked Turkey to release the vessels.

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A Lead From Venezuela

It is always good to see the president of Latin America's premier democracy, and it was especially good to see Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins in Washington this week. His visit made a difference.

President Herrera arrived after a flurry of administration mumbles to the effect that the United States might have to use force against Nicaragua or Cuba in order to bolster the U.S.-supported junta's position in El Salvador. But by the time he had completed his talks, such military action appeared distinctly less possible. Venezuela also supports the junta, but it opposes any sort of military intervention. It is hard to conceive that the administration would be so desperate and foolhardy as to take the one step virtually certain to cost it the Latin political company most valuable to it.

Mr. Herrera is not soft on guerrillas. Venezuela, a veteran of guerrilla wars, has its own ideas on how to fight them. For Venezuela, furthermore, the matter is not one of abstract geopolitics. Mr. Herrera, in refreshing contrast to the attitudes typically struck in Mexico, does not deny that the guerrilla infection and the regional upheaval could reach his own country in time.

He backs his friend and fellow Christian

Democrat, Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte. He realizes that Mr. Duarte needs army support, but he realizes, too, that the extreme right poses as great a menace as the extreme left. Therefore he would not only have the Duarte military junta fight the guerrillas. He would have Venezuela, the United States and others clearly encourage human rights. He sees a special requirement for Washington to disabuse El Salvador's oligarchic right, which resists the Duarte reforms, of any notion that the United States might sympathize with a coup. His policy, admittedly no sure thing, is to make the most of next year's elections and to work to provide guarantees and observers so that democratic opposition forces are drawn in.

The Venezuelans do not seem to think that negotiations engaging guerrillas on one side and the army on the other can provide much of a shortcut to a democratic order. This is the Mexican-French prescription. No stone should be left unturned: Let the Mexicans and the French keep looking for the formula that will start talks in El Salvador. Meanwhile, it is well worth the administration's while to moderate its El Salvador policy in order to stay on the same road as Venezuela.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Taiwan's Aircraft Needs

There is a reasonable way for the Reagan administration to extricate itself from a Chinese knot of its own making. Taiwan wants an advanced fighter to replace the F-5Es it has been co-producing for six years. Law requires Washington to help Taiwan defend itself. But that requirement can be met with an improved version of the F-5E. It does not argue for the more formidable weapons that Taipei's American champions insist on.

It is a tricky decision. President Reagan feels a need to honor Candidate Reagan's promise to "upgrade" relations with Taiwan. The request for aircraft, already in the pipeline, became a clamor as he took office.

But Peking argues just as clamorously against major new arms sales to Taipei. It threatens a deterioration in its still novel "strategic collaboration." Not even the promise of U.S. weapons has soothed Peking, and Secretary of State Haig sees a "very worrisome specter" in the quarrel.

Peking has no right to veto U.S. sales. In "normalizing" relations with Washington in 1979, it assented to the Taiwan Relations Act committing the United States to provide the means of self-defense. The law says the president and Congress shall determine such defense articles "based solely upon their judgment of the needs of Taiwan."

But the U.S. ties to Peking became possible only when the sensitive issues about Taiwan's long-term future were swept under the rug. The issue now is whether the law should be read provocatively or practically. What are Taipei's defense needs? Will a contentious weapons sale make Taiwan more secure or less? Its F-5Es can already outperform Peking's antique fighters. And the best guarantee of Taiwan's security is a stable relationship between China and the West.

Besides, there is the matter of Peking's recent overtures to the Nationalists offering peaceful integration with substantial autonomy for Taiwan. That may be blarney meant to dupe Americans, but Mr. Haig, for one, does not think so. He called the proposals "rather remarkable." If he is right, why discourage a welcome change of tone?

Peking may not be able to afford a prolonged sulk. Committed to an ambitious modernization drive and fearful of the Soviet Union, it is unlikely to let one weapons sale upset its U.S. link. But no one really knows how a humiliated leadership in Peking would respond. Giving Taiwan the weapon it truly needs — an enhanced version of the F-5E — won't tarnish American honor. And it would preserve the widest strategic options.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan's Foreign Policy Speech

It is quite possible that Reagan may become the president who manages to move arms control all the way onto the road of disarmament. It has been seen before that it takes a president with impeccably anti-Communist credentials to bring about rapprochement in the relations with the Communist powers. There will be lots of difficulties, and one speech does not clear away many of them. But it is becoming to America that the president finally speaks from his heart and commits himself to moderation and balance.

— From Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen).

President Reagan deserves all the words of praise he has received from Europe for his disarmament offer to the Soviet Union. For the first time since he took over as leader of the American superpower, he has handled a foreign policy theme in a convincing way that inspires confidence. It will now be up to the Soviet Union to give millions of Europeans new hope that both superpowers are willing to carry out disarmament in practice, and not only in words.

— From Aftenposten (Oslo).

It is a clever move by Reagan to present proposals for a comprehensive disarmament plan prior to the Geneva talks. But there is no way of telling if the American plan will be as historic as Reagan calls it until the Russians have examined the American cards in Geneva and shown their own moves.

— From Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

The Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles on which NATO decided in 1979 are a fairly minimal requirement. President Reagan's offer to cancel their deployment is in fact quite generous, and is questioned by some military experts. It would not look very good on a purely military map. But Mr. Reagan has rightly decided that the political need to get serious arms control going is paramount, and

that the military disadvantages would be survivable. The Russians should admit this to themselves, even if they cannot yet bring themselves to admit it in public. The militarists in the West should also see it.

— From The Times (London).

The beauty and strength of Reagan's "zero option" resides in the certainty of Russian rejection. Any Russian acceptance of what might well seem to be on long-term offer now — the creation of a nuclear-free Europe — could result in a very risky Western bluff, being called. A nuclear-free Europe sounds very attractive, and indeed, other things being equal, so it would be. What needs to be made equal first are the military strengths of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In deciding to present in spectacular fashion his "zero option" plan for nuclear missiles as the basis of America's negotiating position at the talks due to start with the Soviets on Nov. 30, Mr. Reagan sought above all to satisfy his allies. He also scored a point in the propaganda war over nuclear arms in Europe and stole the show from Mr. Brezhnev, who is about to visit Bonn. Mr. Reagan's move could have been made sooner.

— From Le Monde (Paris).

As to the Soviet reaction to the presidential proposals for a "zero option," Moscow will redouble its efforts to persuade public opinion among Washington's allies not to accept the American Euromissiles, all the while maintaining its own SS-20s.

— From Le Soir (Brussels).

Nothing has changed in the policy of the U.S. ruling circles. The prospects of military détente are just as remote as before.

— From Rude Pravo (Prague).

The proposals of the U.S. president apparently have a propaganda character.

— From the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency.

Nov. 21: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Rothschild vs. Rockefeller

BAKU, Russia — The Germano-Russian-Rothschild combination, controlling the ever improving and increasing output of the petroleum oil fields of Baku, in spite of German protestations to the contrary is looked upon here as a direct challenge to the Rockefeller combination in the United States. In order the more effectively to shut out American oil from the European markets, the Deutsche Bank and Mendelssohn and Co. will form a trust with the Messrs. Nobel and the members of the French and English Rothschild houses. Plans have already been made to buy out several English oil wells here, which, owing to strikes and the government percentages, are doing poor business.

1931: Alfonso XIII Outlawed

MADRID — "The highest sovereign tribunal in the country solemnly declares Alfonso of Bourbon, Hapsburg and Lorraine an outlaw." With these words the Spanish Cortes, after an all-night sitting, has pronounced sentence against former King Alfonso and found him guilty of high treason. The Cortes' declaration states that should Alfonso ever enter the national territory, any Spanish citizen may arrest him. He is to surrender all his dignities, rights and titles, and neither he nor his successors will ever be reinstated in any of them, while his property and shares in Spain are to be confiscated by the state. The sentence of the Cortes is to be posted at all town halls throughout Spain.

From Such a Start Can Come Something Better

By William Pfaff

PARIS — President Ronald Reagan's new proposal that all medium-range nuclear missiles be removed from Europe was made in the expectation that it would be rejected. The Soviet government has accordingly done the expected. Its response has been deeply hostile.

The proposal still need not fail. The Soviet Union has the possibility of making an intelligent counterproposal. It is perfectly possible for the two sides to find a way to cut down on military deployments, which are now grossly disproportionate to what is at stake. But the initial Soviet reaction has conformed to Washington's scenario. We will know, when the two sides meet in Geneva at the end of this month, whether anything more is to come of the affair.

Mr. Reagan's proposal of the "zero option" was tactically motivated to reassure the European allies at a time when the American government is divided about what to do about arms and arms control. The new size and weight of the peace movement in Western Europe has surprised Washington. Mr. Reagan's offer was a response to that, and an attempt to put West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in a stronger position for his meeting with Soviet President Brezhnev.

The Reagan government is divided on the arms issue because it has not resolved the problem of what it thinks about the Soviet Union. It seems to have a firm belief that the United States had fallen behind the Soviet Union in military strength, and that a "window of vulnerability" for Soviet nuclear attack existed. It believed that it had a mandate to rearm, and that negotiations on arms limitation (or reduction) were pointless until the United States had recovered something like an equal position. How equality is to be calculated was, and remains, in serious dispute.

The new government was convinced that America's allies in Western Europe wanted firmness from the United States and would be relieved to see American rearmament. The people in Washington did not in the least expect that what they intended as evidence of strength would be interpreted by a good part of the West European leadership and public as menacing their independence.

Their response to the discovery that this was so was Mr. Reagan's new offer of negotiations, an attempt to make people see that it has been the Soviet Union, not the United States, which has introduced new weapons into the European tactical balance. But this administration response is also accompanied by great resentment of what has been interpreted in Washington as West European credulity and lack of resolution.

Some of the new officials in Washington have an unequalled gift for generating publicity, but they have prudently let pass unnoticed an embarrassing milestone. The amendment was proposed by Congress to the states in March, 1972. Four years and 10 months later — in January, 1977 — Indiana ratified it. No state has ratified it since then. That was four years and 10 months ago.

So the proposed amendment has this unprecedented distinction: It has gone as long without a ratification as it took to get all the ratifications it has.

The last gasp of the ERA campaign is expensive, but has raised considerable funds, aided by press coverage ably disproportionate to the amendment's chances of success, which are negligible. The fund-raising is fueled by a manufactured sense of melodrama: the fiction that the campaign is a cliff-hanger because the amendment needs ratifications by "just" three more states.

Actually, not one of the 15 states that has for nine years refused to ratify it is apt to do so before the deadline next June. And the notion that three more ratifications would be sufficient ignores the fact that five states — Tennessee, Kentucky, Idaho, Nebraska and South Dakota — have voted to rescind their ratifications.

So the Equal Rights Amendment is probably eight states short. If, before June, God schedules three quick miracles in state legislatures — more than He (or She) generally budgets for such bodies — there will be an interesting constitutional controversy about the right of a state to change its mind.

The fact that the Constitution's amending provision does not discuss the right to rescind does not weigh against the right. In the absence of textual limitation on state legislatures' rights, legislatures should be presumed to retain the general right to rescind their own actions as long as a proposed amendment remains a live controversy, remains, that is, merely a proposal.

ERA extremists insist that proponents of an amendment can keep submitting it no matter how often a state rejects it, but that a state's vote to ratify is irrevocable, no matter how long the issue remains open in the country. This suggests that a state's vote to ratify is, in the words of Grover Rees of the University of Texas law school, "a sort of sacramental act."

Alexander Hamilton explained (in Federalist Paper 85) that the amending procedure is designed to guarantee that the republic's fundamental law shall not be changed easily. Thus, three-quarters of the states must be "united in the desire" for an amendment. The Supreme Court has emphasized that the consensus must be "contemporaneous," meaning that the requisite number of states must ratify within a reasonable period.

Obviously, at least 20 states (the 15 that have repeatedly refused to ratify, and the five that have voted to rescind ratifications) cannot be

For these Washington officials, the Soviet Union is not a rival but an enemy. Their belief in Soviet malevolence logically excludes the attempt to accommodate differences. You don't suggest sensible compromises to the man who is determined to murder you. You might, however, talk about compromises in order to placate friends who think you are behaving in a paranoid way.

The West European view of the Soviet Union is very different. Russia today is seen as a "normal" state, which seeks its own security and makes rational assessments of its best interests and of the risks and opportunities before it. It is possible to deal with such a state, to arbitrate conflicts and find accommodations which serve mutual interests, even while a form of competition goes on. The competition may be severe, but it is presumed to have rational, non-lethal limits. Danger arises when people make mistakes, mis-estimate

one another, or when events escape control. But the Soviet Union is not ordinarily seen in Western Europe today as Hitler was seen: as beyond restraint or reason, driven by nihilism, willing to run mad risks for ideological motives.

The fundamental problem lies in this difference of opinion between the European allies and Washington, and among members of the Reagan administration itself. It results in much dangerous confusion and ambivalence in the Western approach to the Soviet Union, as well as damage to the allies' confidence in one another. For there are real reasons for alliance, and certainly there is a grave and enduring conflict between East and West, intellectual and moral in origin, as well as political, with immense military implications.

But on neither side is there tangible evidence that one wants to exterminate the other — even though both now are capa-

ble of doing so. For the Marxists, if they believe in their Marxism, there even is no need for extreme measures, since the victory of "progressive forces" is assured by the dialectical working-out of the historical process.

In any case, the Russian leadership is not crazy. They can count warheads, and they have experienced war. Why run risks? But then, might they not confront a capitalist America driven to the brink of desperate measures? They must have asked that question in recent months. They, too, have cause to have reason to think in paranoid ways. There is something called *plus ça change*. For just this reason, the proposals made by Mr. Reagan should be taken seriously and given a response at Geneva. Constructive actions, whether or not they are made with conviction, deserve constructive response, because this in turn can produce something better. It might be called *guerrilla à deux* — a mutual healing.

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Another President, and Mankind's Dream of Peace

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter arrived at the White House knowing that the United States had been resisted by many in his administration and was foredoomed to quick rejection by Moscow.

These facts, well-publicized before the speech, somehow did not dim its impact. His words touched chords that could not — and should not — be still by the interposition of such calculated qualifications.

"There is no reason," he said, "why people in any part of the world should have to live in permanent fear of war or its specter. I believe the time has come for

U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe in return for the dismantling of the Soviet missiles that threaten Europe had been resisted by many in his administration and was foredoomed to quick rejection by Moscow.

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This human impulse imposes itself on presidents as they look to history for their final vindication.

all nations to act in a responsible spirit... I believe the time is right to move forward on arms control."

The people of America and the world desperately want to believe what the president said: that "nothing will have a higher priority" than the goal of nuclear disarmament. This human impulse imposes itself on presidents, whatever their other commitments, and becomes ever more the central theme of their efforts as they look to history for their final vindication.

It is that impulse that makes even cynics become believers on the issue of arms control. In that context, it was significant, I think, that President Reagan closed his speech with a quotation from John F. Kennedy. He chose a passage from the ninth month of the Kennedy administra-

tion, a speech to the United Nations delivered in the bleak period of verbal confrontation with Nikita Khrushchev and of the threat of armed conflict over Berlin.

There was both pessimism and cynicism in the air when Kennedy spoke of disarmament in September, 1961. As his aide and biographer, Theodore C. Sorenson, has written, Kennedy's "initial interest in disarmament was largely for propaganda reasons — a desire to influence national and world opinion. He told his disarmament planners, as they were preparing for the spring, 1962, Geneva disarmament conference, that he wanted them to meet the sweeping, oversimplified Soviet proposals with counterproposals that were not so complex and cautious as to lack all force and appeal."

"But," Sorenson writes, "the increasingly recognized that there was no ultimate security in armaments, and tensions and dangers were rising ever as our nuclear stockpiles rose. Gradually and still skeptically he began to believe that disarmament was really achievable... and that his administration's own plan... was a good beginning toward a goal he did not expect to achieve in his political lifetime."

It took almost two more years before Kennedy was ready to outline in his American University speech the proposal for moving from "a strategy for stabilization toward a strategy for peace" that produced the nuclear test ban treaty 18 years before his death. Today, 18 years after he left the White House, for the time, he is remembered as much for that speech and that treaty as for any of his other accomplishments.

Peace is the dream of all mankind. That is the realization that now spurs Ronald Reagan and that could spur his presidency — if he and we are lucky.

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The ERA Serial Is Almost Over On to Other Methods

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment have an unequalled gift for generating publicity, but they have prudently let pass unnoticed an embarrassing milestone. The amendment was proposed by Congress to the states in March, 1972. Four years and 10 months later — in January, 1977 — Indiana ratified it. No state has ratified it since then. That was four years and 10 months ago.

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Actually, not one of the 15 states that has for nine years refused to ratify it is apt to do so before the deadline next June. And the notion that three more ratifications would be sufficient ignores the fact that five states — Tennessee, Kentucky, Idaho, Nebraska and South Dakota — have voted to rescind their ratifications.

So the Equal Rights Amendment is probably eight states short. If, before June, God schedules three quick miracles in state legislatures — more than He (or She) generally budgets for such bodies — there will be an interesting constitutional controversy about the right of a state to change its mind.

The fact that the Constitution's amending provision does not discuss the right to rescind does not weigh against the right. In the absence of textual limitation on state legislatures' rights, legislatures should be presumed to retain the general right to rescind their own actions as long as a proposed amendment remains a live controversy, remains, that is, merely a proposal.

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Alexander Hamilton explained (in Federalist Paper 85) that the amending procedure is designed to guarantee that the republic's fundamental law shall not be changed easily. Thus, three-quarters of the states must be "united in the desire" for an amendment. The Supreme Court has emphasized that the consensus must be "contemporaneous," meaning that the requisite number of states must ratify within a reasonable period.

Obviously, at least 20 states (the 15 that have repeatedly refused to ratify, and the five that have voted to rescind ratifications) cannot be

counted as part of the ERA "consensus." It is anti-constitutional to create a fraudulent illusion of consensus by suppressing the right to rescind. And it is doubly cynical to do so after having begged Congress for an unprecedented dispensation — extension of the traditional seven-year deadline.

Some ERA supporters, bowing to the irrationality of denying a state's right to rescind, say that the existence of the right is a "political question" to be answered by Congress. They count on Congress for the cowardice or gallantry (if ERA supporters can abide the thought

that caused Congress to extend the original deadline for the convenience of, so the extension implied, the states.)

The Equal Rights Amendment is a device for empowering courts to write the nation's code of conduct regarding women, a task properly belonging to the political branches of government. So it would be amusing to watch ERA supporters try to keep straight faces while arguing that Congress, not the Supreme Court, should adjudicate the constitutional rights of states in the amending process.

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Frances T. Farenthold

The writer is a former president of the National Women's Political Caucus, who practices law in Houston. She contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

HOUSTON — During the 7½ months remaining before the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, the American people are likely to hear conflicting commentaries on the "future of the women's movement" in America. Despite discouraging signs for the amendment, a majority of Americans support equal rights for women,

and should be confident that there is a cause whose triumph is inevitable. The amendment is just part of the larger, centuries-old struggle that has moved us inexorably toward greater human dignity and equality under the law.

Ten years ago, supporters of the amendment began this most recent phase in Americans' struggle for equality with the hope that the ratification process would be marked by a rational and thoughtful public discussion of women's rights. That naive hope soon dissolved when the amendment's most outspoken opponents resorted to exaggeration and personal invective, as well as appeals to fear and prejudice.

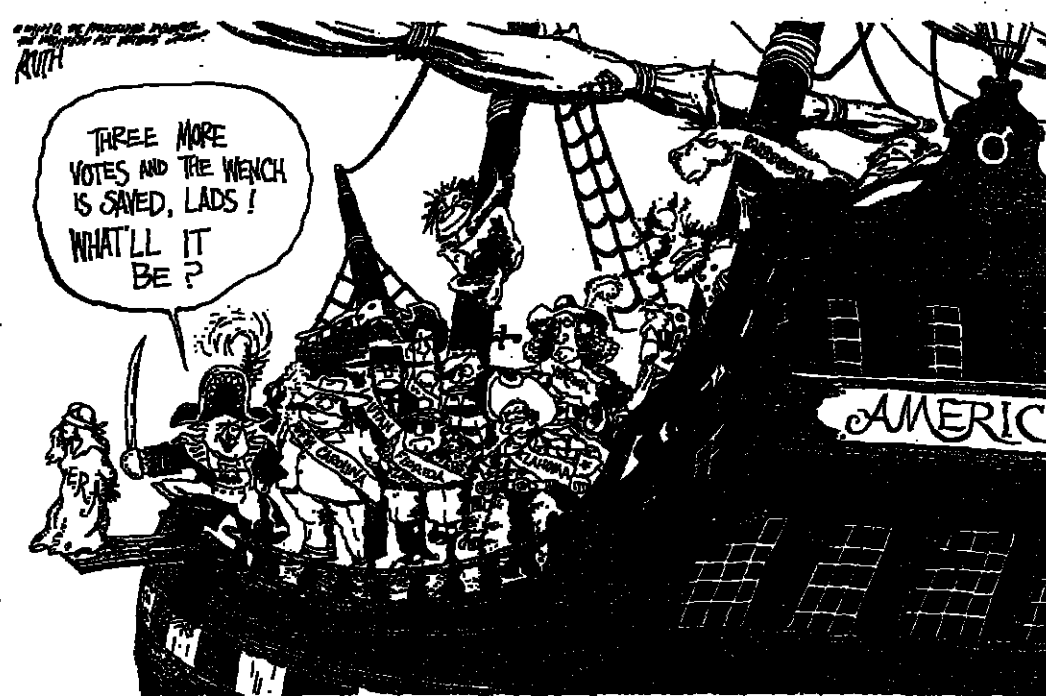
If the amendment is not ratified, its opponents can expect the most publicly over its "defeat" and to issue premature obituaries on the "death" of the struggle for women's rights in America.

I am far more concerned, however, about the way supporters of the amendment will respond if it fails. An attitude of despair or resignation would not be surprising. But if we place the amendment in perspective and examine its relationship to the "women's movement" in general, we can find grounds for optimism. The amendment has been for so long the repository of hopes that it is easy to forget that it represents one method among many for ensuring equal rights for women. I remain staunchly committed to the amendment as the most efficient and most effective method of achieving this goal, but its failure must not be equated with a defeat for women's rights.

If it fails to pick up three additional states by June 30 and is thus rejected, there will not be lack of support by the American people. The amendment will simply be a victim of a system that enables well-organized minorities to block constitutional amendments and places an extraordinary burden on those desiring change.

After all, the amendment was approved by an overwhelming majority of both houses of Congress and ratified by the legislatures of 35 states. It has consistently enjoyed support among a solid majority of Americans, according to the most respected opinion polls.

Opponents should be aware that the struggle for equal rights for women will not disappear after that date, but will continue in other forms.



Letters

A Moscow Pilgrimage

Averell Harriman (IHT, Nov. 6) is not the only one who listens to the news and facts.

It is too much to ask President Reagan to follow the late President Sadat's example and fly to Moscow to say to Mr. Brezhnev, "Let's cut the cackle and talk seriously." The Russian people are just as worried about America's military threat as the Western world is worried about the Soviet military threat. What could President Reagan lose?

A.J. WADLAND.

A Polish Swell?

In the Herald Tribune's of the past year we have read of the numerous warnings given by Washington to Moscow, by Moscow to Warsaw, by Warsaw to Solidarity, all leading to further confusion.

In Robert K. Massie's book "Peter the Great, His Life and World," the author gives a 17th-century English diplomat's observation on Poland: "This unsettled nation is like the sea. It foams and roars, but it only moves when it is

agitated by some superior power." Three centuries later, one wonders whether Solidarity will be able to efface the move.

MARILYN TOMLINS.

Is the PLO Rich?

David K. Shipler's article "Fund Shortage Is Threatening UN School Project for Palestinians" (IHT, Oct. 6) seems to contradict a report from Beirut published in

London two days before to the effect that the PLO has built up a massive reserve of capital by efficient collection of taxes from Palestinians scattered all over the world, not to mention aid from Arab countries, and has millions invested in many countries. Will someone please explain why these funds of the PLO cannot be used for the UN project to which Mr. Shipler refers?

MARY SMITH.

(Continued on Page 11)

Hunting

Arts Travel Leisure

Bernstein After 'Tristan': The Beat Goes On

by David Stevens

MUNICH — Leonard Bernstein is on the move again, geographically and through musical space. He has just completed his dream project of conducting Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," one act at a time, months apart in Munich, where it was first performed, and moved on to Paris, where after seeing his own "West Side Story" he is conducting the Orchestre National in an all-French program that will be repeated on the orchestra's forthcoming U.S. tour.

But he has also been busy composing, and among the recent results have been "Fiddler" for flute and orchestra, which had its premiere with Jean-Pierre Rampal in Jerusalem in May; a Divertimento for Orchestra, for the Boston Symphony last year, and a piano piece called "Touches" composed as a compulsory piece for competitors in the Van Cliburn piano contest and which may yet end up as one movement of a sonata. Once his four tour concerts with the Orchestre National are over, it will be back to the current project, a new opera.

"I'm not really a conductor," he says in his Munich hotel room, relaxed and expansive with the "Tristan" rehearsals behind him but still totally absorbed in Wagner. "I'm a composer who conducts. The act of conducting for me is an act of identification with the composer, an identification so close that sometimes I lose my own identity. A state of ecstasy."

"It's getting very tough, it's taking longer and longer to make the transition between composing and conducting. Composing, you are on your own watch, you eat when you want to eat, jump in the pool when you want to; for two months I don't think I missed a dawn."

"Then there is a time limit, a point when I have to be a conductor again. I have to get rid of my own notes and start absorbing other notes, becoming them. Then, when that's over, after Thanksgiving, it's a return to composition, but it will take two or three weeks to get all that out of my head and find my own notes again. Making the transition both ways shaves away five or six weeks."

But this year has been above all a "Tristan" year. Underwritten by Bavarian Radio and Television and handsomely cast, the opera has been done by Bernstein one act at a time ("All of it, no cuts of any kind") with intermissions of several months and lavish rehearsal time. The semi-staged performances were televised, and the result will also be a Philips recording. The idea was to try and marry the quality of a studio recording to the spontaneity of live performance.

The 63-year-old conductor has lived with this work since he checked it out of the public library in Newton, Mass., and read it. "I was 17, in my first year at Harvard, and the same week 'Porgy and Bess' came to Boston," he says of that momentous time. "In 1949 I conducted about two hours of 'Tristan' with two rehearsals with the Philadelphia Orches-

tra at Robin Hood Dell with Lauritz Melchior and Helen Traubel. Melchior roared it out, of course, all very approximate."

But the Munich project was Bernstein's first full "Tristan" and he is just as happy it was not in an opera house. "The whole point of Wagner's having to write 'Tristan und Isolde' was that he had been converted by reading Schopenhauer to the idea that everything must be in the score. He stopped work on the 'Ring' to do it. This is his 'simple' opera, believe it or not. It's all in the words and music."

"This is the central work of all music history, the hub of the wheel. All other music either fed 'Tristan' or was fed by it. I have spent my life since I first read it trying to solve it. It is incredibly prophetic, full of pre-Freudian insights, all kinds of case histories."

He opens the score that he used to prepare for the Munich project, showing how densely he had filled it with interpretative marks for the orchestra and himself. Closing it, he pats it affectionately, then plants a moist kiss on the cover.

"All this and being in Tristanland," he says with an impish smile. "It's all too much for a little American Jewish boy."

Bernstein's own opera in progress is planned as a sequel to "Trouble in Tahiti," his 1952 two-character one-act about domestic strife in suburbia. The sequel too will be a one-act work, but "twice the length and twice the weight."

"I find the end of 'Trouble in Tahiti' heartbreaking, and this opera takes off from that, three decades further in every sense. It will be a big investigation into human relationships, with no disguises." As for the music, of which half of one scene is composed, "it couldn't have been written by anyone but an American, but it could not be done on a Broadway stage."

Bernstein, who in his lucid writings and lectures has never ceased explaining "why tonality is indispensable," sees music heading back that way after "20 years of the desert" of postwar serialism.

"It is what Keats calls 'the poetry of earth,' it's the overtone series, it's in the air and we are stuck with it." Composers today seem to be looking for "some way of retrieving tonality in some original way; even the most far-out composers are finding a way to touch tonality, to have some recourse to it."

A brusque reminder that there is more than words and music involved in this "Tristan" comes with word that the tenor who was singing Tristan, Peter Hofmann, has severe laryngitis and will not be able to sing. The room fills with assistants discussing every possible option, and Bernstein launches into a long anecdote about Arthur Rodzinski — to whom the brash, newly famous young Bernstein was an assistant at the New York Philharmonic — designed to illustrate that someone who is "very angry and a little paranoid" can make himself ill.

He drops into a chair and gazes thoughtfully at the ceiling. "Schopenhauer is probably spinning in his grave," he murmurs.

Leonard Bernstein conducts the Orchestre National de France at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris this weekend.



Leonard Bernstein offering a musical interlude in Paris this week.

Hunting Buried Treasure by the Book

by Susan Goodman

LONDON — Anyone seeing Fred Hancock drive out of London as dusk fell over the city this summer might have thought he was just another workman heading home to his family. He wasn't. He was a treasure hunter. And he was hot on the trail of a jewel-studded golden hare buried "somewhere in the British Isles" by Kit Williams, the author-illustrator of "Masquerade," an international best-selling picture-puzzle book that, if deciphered, discloses where the hare is hidden.

As a dealer in ancient artifacts, Hancock has often tracked down and unearthed items of value, including Roman pottery rare enough to be exhibited in the British Museum. So the challenge of "Masquerade" was immediate. And obsessive. In this, Hancock is not unique. Thousands of others from all over the world have risked their savings, their marriages, their liberty (one woman spent a night in jail after climbing a fire-station fence during her explo-

ration) and even their lives (a man from Switzerland was almost killed climbing down a cliff in Cornwall) in active pursuit of the golden hare. Hundreds of thousands more have puzzled over the clues to its whereabouts without leaving their armchairs.

The "Masquerade" mania, which began three years ago when the original edition appeared in England, continues to spread as the book is published in additional countries. Emme Edizioni, its Italian publisher, has, with the author's permission, added a national touch by sprinkling local clues into the original illustrations and duplicating the prize. But rather than being buried — the publisher felt it would not be safe for long in the Italian soil — this hare has been placed in a bank vault now known only to a trusted notary but, eventually, to whoever follows the clues to the vault.

In the United States, interest has reached such a peak that Laker Airways has inaugurated a series of 10-day Masquerade Treasure Tours, which the airline says will continue until someone unearths the hare. In addition to six fast and two nights in a London hotel, the tour's cost covers a car, vouchers for six nights in a choice of hotels and such pertinent extras as a shovel, maps of Britain and, Laker claims, "some further clues" from the author.



Every painting in "Masquerade," framed by a riddle, shows a hare.

So Fred Hancock will have to hurry if he is to beat out the hordes of hunters who threaten to turn the scripted isles of Britain into a sieve. But even as the excitement of the chase escalates, time may be running out. According to the book's author, a Masquerader came within 20 feet of the golden hare this summer and reportedly even closer recently. When someone hits on the correct solution, which does not require being on the spot, Kit Williams has said that, if necessary, he will provide the finder with a plane ticket to England. He has also offered to participate in the final dig. Some Masqueraders have attempted to hasten that day by pooling their information, reaching one another through newspaper advertisements.

Anthony Storr, a writer and psychiatrist who teaches at Oxford University, thinks that "Masquerade" has tapped an international hunger for mythology. "The world has become less and less mysterious," he says. "There are no more amazing countries left on which we can feast our imagination, and science has reduced our scope for fantasy. We love the magic element in fairy stories when we are young,

as a child and left school at 15 to enter the British Navy as a radar repairman. The teaching methods the navy used enabled him to learn quickly and, after four years in the service, he decided to become an artist, although he had never had a formal art lesson."

Self-taught, he was first noticed at an exhibition in Liverpool some years ago by the owners of the Port of London. After the gallery gave him a fairly successful show and the use of a cottage in Gloucestershire not far from the one in which he now lives, his work came to the attention of Thomas Mascher, chairman of the publishing house Jonathan Cape. Mascher talked Williams into doing a book and for three years he painted: "All of me — everything — is in the book," he says.

He is already at work on his next book, painting with immaculate, invisible brush strokes. "It's about bees," Williams reports. "There is no treasure, but I can say that after reading it, someone will end up with something very special."

Williams himself designed and fashioned the hidden "Masquerade" hare — five and one-half inches from nose to tail — as a filigreed gold pendant set with turquoise, rubies and moonstones, with bells dangling from the animal's paws and representations of various elements from the book dangling from its back, ears and stomach. At the time, Williams, who underwrote the creation of the jewel, estimated the hare's worth at \$9,000, but because of the worldwide interest it has sparked and the legendary status it has gained, many experts believe the hare's value now could be put at \$55,000, or even higher.

As to the pendant's actual burial, Williams says that on the evening of Aug. 7, 1979, he left London by train, accompanied by Bamber Gascoigne, a well-known British television personality with impeccable credentials in academic and publishing circles, as his sole witness. Williams had chosen the spot two years earlier. "I thought of the most obvious places, and the most obvious, and chose somewhere in between the two." During the light of day, he planted on the spot a magnet with his north and south poles reversed.

Returning when the moon was full, Williams was able to pinpoint the location as soon as his compass needle turned upside down. In the still hours of the night, he buried the golden hare, encased in wax to protect the prize, and placed within an earthenware jar, shaped like a hare, bearing the inscription: "I am the keeper of the jewel of Masquerade which lies waiting safe inside me for you or Eternity." The turf, which had been placed on a plastic sheet so that the ground would appear undisturbed, was put back and dampened down with water. The hare lies, Williams says, about 14 inches below the turf — "from the tip of my hand to my elbow."

A photograph taken of the site and the interment, along with the answer to the riddle, is sealed in a safe deposit box in a British bank, just in case Williams dies accidentally.

As far as Williams is aware — he has returned to the site once, alone — the hare remains beneath the turf, waiting. But for whom? Fred Hancock, the London antiquities dealer? A Chicago lawyer? A Connecticut housewife? On the book jacket, Williams is quoted as saying it is "as likely to be found by a bright child of 10 with an understanding of language, simple mathematics and astronomy" as by anyone else.

Each week, hundreds of letters enclosing maps and drawings are forwarded to Williams by his publishers. They come from villages neighboring his own and from all over Europe, the United States and Japan. He reads them all and answers about 2 percent, "often from kids, or a letter that makes me laugh and interests me in some way," he says.

The phrase "I am obsessed" recurs time and again, he finds, mostly in letters from men. Some people write frequently. "It's me again. I see now what I went wrong last time," followed by convoluted interpretations.

The intricacy of some of the solutions astounds Williams. "They are far more complex than anything I had imagined," he says.

Among the most common "solutions" Williams receives are: Stonehenge, the Greenwich Observatory and the Hill of Tara in County Meath, Ireland. All three, he says emphatically, are incorrect.

The spare and rather whimsical text reads like a deceptively simple fairy story. The paintings are a series of dazzling fantasies, their highly polished technique projecting a unique vision of the English countryside intriguingly overlaid with touches of Oz. Each illustration is framed by riddles, some of whose letters, notched or highlighted in red, or both, form anagrams. Although Williams has never said so, the book-jacket painting, not duplicated inside, is not believed to contain any clues.

In the beginning we are told: "All of me — everything — is in the book," he says.

"To solve the hidden riddle, you must use your eyes."

"And find the hare in every picture that may point you to the prize."

The first painting shows a full moon shining on a hilly countryside. Field mice scurry among the grasses. The riddle around the picture reads: "I AM AS COLD AS EARTH, AS OLD AS EARTH, AND IN THE EARTH AM I ONE OF SIX TO EIGHT." Four highlighted letters form the anagram HARE. Within the painting, the hare is masked as a large mound, a front paw pointing toward a

tree trunk and the letter "D" in "COLD." But what else is significant? Does the partially dismembered dandelion swaying among the tangled grasses tell the time?

On another page, we find a large hare sitting on a rock shaped like a frog, who is to be valued "for his wisdom." The surrounding anagram instructs us to "RISE." On the opposite page appears a poem:

"Fifty is my first,
"Nothing is my second,
"Five just makes my third,
"My fourth a vowel is reckoned."

Which becomes "LOVE" after the Roman numeral "L" is substituted for 50, an "O" — zero — for "nothing," the Roman "V" for five, and "E" for the vowel of the verse.

If all this seems alarmingly obscure, take heart. Kit Williams recently said that what is really needed to solve the puzzle of "Masquerade" is "curiosity — nothing more."

Asked whether, for example, deciphering astronomical signs on the sun figure's trousers requires special knowledge of the heavens, he replied, "No. It's very simple stuff."

So is, in its way, the story of the book's 35-year-old author, who lives and works in a cottage in the magically green valleys of the Cotswolds. Coming from a working-class background in Kent, he was severely dyslexic

as a child and left school at 15 to enter the British Navy as a radar repairman. The teaching methods the navy used enabled him to learn quickly and, after four years in the service, he decided to become an artist, although he had never had a formal art lesson."

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Florence Learns One Lesson But Forgets Another

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — Fifteen years after the calamitous Florence flood, the consensus here is that the rising of the Arno River swept in more good than harm — and that the flooding can recur.

After three days of nonstop rain, an official — and later, much-criticized — decision to open floodgates upriver sent a torrent into the Arno, which peaked in the heart of Florence early in the morning of Nov. 4, 1966. Floodwaters stood 15 feet deep in Piazza Signoria, Santa Croce and Santa Trinità and even invaded the 13th-century Baptistery in front of the Duomo. With cruel symbolism, Brunelleschi's model of its cupola, Florence's landmark, was shattered.

Apart from buildings and bridges, 865 works of art were ravaged: 413 canvases, 221 oils on wood, 11 wall fresco series, 39 single frescoes, 14 groups of sculpture, 122 single sculptures, 22 wood sculptures and 23 illustrated antique books. But today the gleaming vision of Ghiberti's restored Baptistery doors or

Croce monastery, who does not approve of the new technique.

He is particularly bitter because the Cimabue cross, long the property of his Franciscan order, had just been retrieved from the Uffizi Gallery after a long legal struggle when the flood struck. Had the wishes of the monks and not the curators been heeded, the cross would have been suspended in what was probably its original place, high over the main altar, and not flooded in the lower-level monastery where it was hung for better viewing by the public. Today the cross hangs from pulleys that will raise it automatically with the approach of another flood.

"The reason the cross was so damaged was because of its horrible state of repair," Baldini says. "The paint had been peeling for some time and needed a new canvas backing. We planned restoration for the spring of 1967. The floods arrived before and because of it, everything — paintings, sculpture and frescoes — underwent restoration and can now withstand another flood."

Working on the Cimabue cross, Baldini elaborates, "we learned how to separate the

'In a perverse sort of way, it was better that the flood happened to Florence,' says Umberto Baldini. 'What resulted was a giant step forward for art restoration.'

Donatello's "Maddalena" stripped to the original wood signal victory over the elements. So well did the restoration workshops that sprang up after 1966 do their job that along the old streets pushing out from the Arno, the only obvious traces of the flood are the marble, bronze or ceramic plaques indicating the level the water reached.

If the waters had peaked in any other Italian city, there would not have been the expertise at hand to deal with the damage. "In a perverse sort of way, it was better that it happened to Florence," says Umberto Baldini, head of the city's prestigious Laboratorio di Restauro della Soprintendenza alle Gallerie di Firenze, the major force in making the city a center in art restoration. "What resulted was a giant step forward for restoration."

For years before the flood, much of the art of the early Renaissance had been rotting because of age and indecision. Experts debated endlessly whether and how Renaissance works should be restored, especially after 19th-century remodeling of 13th- and 14th-century works and their flood interpretation of early humanism. The Ghiberti frescoes in Santa Croce had been retrieved from their 19th-century remodeling, but that was about all.

After the flood, all the early Florentine frescoes were restored, all 3,000 square meters of them, and a new technique and philosophy of restoration were born in the process. The technique is called *intervento differenziato* and Baldini is its chief exponent.

The idea is to allow museum restoration to be visible, using a slightly different shade of the same color and leaving a bit of tracery between the restoration and the original. Gone is the 19th-century practice of improving or even imitating the original work. According to Helen Manner Watterson, an art historian of the American Institute for Foreign Studies in Florence, the new techniques could only have been developed after conditioning by Impressionist and Cubist art.

"Restoration has an aesthetic, too, and every century it changes," she says.

"Restoration becomes a moralistic question. Whose work of art can you destroy? We think we're looking for the original and taste doesn't intervene. But it does always. The result is that often modern restorations end up looking like sterile 20th-century art."

Perhaps the question is best focused on the 13th-century cross of Cimabue, the first characteristically European artist. The cross was restored according to the new aesthetic: nothing added or improved. Yet 60 percent of the surface paint was lost in the flood. As a result, half the face and body of Christ is missing. "It's no longer meaningful. It's lost," laments Padre Guardino Franchi of the Santa

paint on canvas from its wood backing and restore the two separately before reattachment. It's a great gain for restoration. While restoring the Gaddi frescoes in Santa Croce, we also learned how to control the sulphurization process in a fresco, using chemicals in the wall. Furthermore, all the museums now have relatively flood-proof objects, like sculpture and detachable frescoes, on their vulnerable first floors."

Reflecting the continuing concern about another flood, Baldini recently scotched a government plan to move his laboratory from the Medici fort, the Fortezza da Basso, to the Pitti Palace because of its proximity to the volatile Arno. Since the flood, his staff has quipped to 100 experts with 80 students, associated in all fields of restoration including the only school of tapestry restoration in Italy — another development since 1966. All facilities considered, Florence is probably the best restoration laboratory in the country — which is why the magnificent Riace bronzes were sent here before they went on display to unprecedented audiences this year.

Closer to the Arno in the Biblioteca Nazionale, Piero Innocenti is not so positive about the results of the 1966 flood. The 36-year-old director of Italy's national library has inherited 25,000 volumes that still await restoration 15 years later; 50,000 have already been repaired. Much of the Palatina and Magliabechiana collections of old books and even the library's catalog were lost in the flood. About 30,000 volumes were destroyed.

Subsequent discoveries, such as the nylon reinforcement of old paper, don't quite compensate, in his view. And plans to avoid another calamity have been drowned in the bureaucratic maze that is as characteristic of Italy as its art. "If the Arno was suddenly to rise this week to 1966 heights, I have no doubt another 30,000 volumes would be lost forever," Innocenti says.

The 1966 flood was not the only major one in Florentine history. The first deluge was recorded in 1177 and major floods occurred about once a century thereafter; the 1333 flood most resembled the last one in its destruction of art. Around the city today there are still plaques commemorating the 1844 flood.

If floods are so predictable, why is so little being done to prevent them? The dredging and deepening of the riverbed around the Ponte Vecchio and Ponte Santa Trinità are not enough, experts agree. Florence's chief engineer says that if the Arno reached its 1966 levels this month, the same flooding would occur. One only has to remember last year's comic overture when the huge steam shovels gouging the riverbed were engulfed and ruined when the rains came.

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Inside Rangoon, Thanks to a Toothache

by Debra Weiner

RANGOON — My dentist in Rangoon is a slight man, with only a bit of gray hair left on his head. Like many Burmese men he wears a skirt-like lungi instead of pants, but unlike most, he prefers singlets to Western-style shirts. Too, he enjoys cigarettes, one after another, and leaves them hanging from his lips, the ashes to fall where they might.

I had a toothache. If I had ever had one before, I might have waited until morning and seen a Western-trained dentist; but that ache back where my left wisdom tooth would lie should it ever surface, was my first. It was also the first night of a weeklong trip to Rangoon — seven days is the maximum visitors are permitted to stay in Burma, one of the most secluded countries in the world.

My host was sympathetic. Unfortunately, he apologized, his own dentist, the one who had studied abroad and who treated many in the diplomatic community, did not have night hours. There were many locally trained dentists who are in the employ of the government, according to the "Burmese way of Socialism," a blend of military control, political nonalignment, isolationism and Socialist economics in effect since the just-retired Gen. Ne Win came to power in 1962. But these nationalized dentists, my host explained, saw patients only during the day.

There are a small number of private dentists, using equipment and supplies smuggled across the borders of neighboring India and Thailand. (A champion of self-reliance, the Burmese government is unwilling to import many household necessities, let alone luxury items. Consequently the black market takes up the slack, boasting a higher daily turnover than the legitimate market.) And some of these dental entrepreneurs, my host had heard, even worked nights. He had also heard that one in particular wasn't too bad, as far as self-taught dentists go.

"Self-taught?" I repeated.

"But he's old," my host reassured me. "He's had plenty of experience. Of course, if you prefer, we can wait until morning."

I touched the sore spot with my tongue and, pausing only a moment, climbed into his car. Except for the signboard with its larger-than-life painting of a set of clean, healthy teeth, my dentist's office is indistinguishable from the many shops on the block. My host, however, assured me that this was the right spot and so I followed him in, squeezing between the wristwatch and ballpoint pen vendors who were displaying their wares on my dentist's front steps.

There were other customers ahead of me, gathered around the two workmen who were resurfacing the cement floor of the waiting room. Possibly because I had a Western mouth, I was ushered directly into his office, and told to sit in what resembled an old-fashioned barber's chair. To my left was a drill



that looked as if it predated World War II. Behind me stood a tall, hand-carved wooden cabinet. A dozen metal mouth plates hung along its backboard; a double row of false teeth lay on its one shelf. In the corner was a large pile of clothing, toys and books. Perhaps there was not enough closet space in the back where his family lived.

I would have liked to investigate the surroundings more closely, but my dentist had already extinguished his cigarette, kicked the cat out of the room, and without wasting a moment to wash up, began work. First he emptied the residue that his last client had left in the plastic drinking cup, then he picked up the metal probe (I assume also fresh from his last client) and with several of his family crowded in alongside to watch, finally peered into my mouth.

My host translated the pertinent fact: I had a toothache. My dentist did not need to be told where. He went straight to the sore spot, then touched the corresponding gum on the right side, before announcing that my wisdom tooth was coming in. That was why the area was red, why it was swollen and why it hurt. If I wanted to, he told my host, I could buy some tetracycline at one of the neighboring black-market drug stands but in the meantime, he said, he would do something to take away the pain.

The dentist curled a wad of cotton around the probe, dipped it into a tincture, then wedged it around my swollen gum. He repeated this two more times, according to ancient practice. He told my host, I later learned, that he was born in China and was a Moslem (an odd combination in Buddhist Burma) and had learned dentistry from his father, who had in turn learned from his father.

My dentist usually closes up shop around 10 p.m. It was by then nearly 8 o'clock, and the waiting room was full. Not wanting to take any more of the dentist's time, my host asked for the bill. A tooth extraction costs 20 kyats, a filling 15. My treatment had been simple so he would charge only 5, or roughly 28 cents if exchanged on the black market.

The pain had subsided. My host and I thanked my dentist for his help, then made our way out, through children and customers, around cement pile and cement layers until, finally reaching the watch and pen vendors, we turned back to say goodbye. My dentist, his family as well as several of his guests, waved back.

"You know," my host said, "your dentist is going to become an important man. Word is going to spread that now even foreigners get treated by him."

A Tourist's Guide to Sites for Saw Eyes

by Alan Levy

WANDERING BEYOND KLOSTERNEUBURG, Austria — While the rest of the world rekindles the 1950s and 1960s in the name of nostalgia, the Great American 1940s writer of the 1980s sits in a wine-garden suburb of Vienna uncorking prose with a breezy flavor all its own.

In the wonderful words of Nino Lo Bello (and nobody else writing today), an imperious actress becomes "a nimble pixy... a voluptuous opera star... an alien gem... a fenn... dachshunds are 'puppy' frankfurter dogs" and dogs are the "bowwow bunch"... a tour inside the Maginot Line "will rank high... on the best cellar list"... and an Alpine ride on a Swiss postal bus is not just "a baptism of fire," but a good way "to put into high gear a vacation that may have hit the skids. Try it. This is no bum steer."

Though his name, to Latins, means "beautiful little boy," Nino Lo Bello is a jolly polar bear of a family man who turned 60 in September. Brooklyn-born of Sicilian ancestry, he

matured at Queens College between the heydays of James T. Farrell and the Andrews Sisters — and all these influences have been part of his cultural baggage. After five years of teaching sociology at the University of Kansas, he forsook tenure the year he made more money from writing than from teaching and moved to Rome in 1956 with his wife Irene and their son and daughter. They stayed there until he wrote a controversial best seller, "The Vatican Empire" in 1969, revealing matter-of-factly who owned Watergate in Washington and a third of Rome, including the gas and water works.

Then the Lo Bellos took refuge in Vienna, where he mails out dozens of travel articles a year to newspapers around the world and registers an uncanny print percentage: Each story appears in 35 to 100 percent of his markets. Now, almost 100 souvenirs of 25 years of wanderings in Europe have been distilled into 163 pages in a book, "European Detours: A Travel Guide to Unusual Sites" (\$8.95, Hammond, Maplewood, N.J. 07040). Its prose is vintage Lo Bello ("touristic sites to see," etc.) and its value to jaded tourists is infinite.

In just two pages on "Teutonic collection-

mama," this connoisseur of oddball addresses takes the visitor to the Bavarian Redbug Museum in Aschaffenburg, the Black Forest Cuckoo Clock Museum in Triberg, the Wilhelmshöhe Castle Wallpaper Museum in Kassel, the Soup Museum on the outskirts of Stuttgart, the Bread Museum in Ulm and the Schnapps Museum in Hildorf, where samples start at \$50 a jigger.

Later come Frankenstein's castle in Nieder-Beerbach, the annual Girl Market of Gains, Transylvania, and Ladies' Day in the Thracian village of Monoklissia, where men and women trade roles.

Not that urban aberrations ("city-oscenias") are neglected. With wide eyes and wilder words, Lo Bello approaches Père Lachaise cemetery ("one of Paris' most lively spots")... 23 Leinster Gardens (a Potemkin house facade built by London's Underground to conceal an unsightly tunnel opening)... and that spaced-out art gallery, the Moscow subway, which he counsels against touring "during the crush hour because... the people are too busy Russian home."

Enough! To sum up the book in one last Lo Belloism: "Don't miss it if you can."

What Russian Soul? the Princess Asks

by Carol Mann

PARIS — "I no longer miss Russia as I used to do. It has become like childhood for me and I regret it in the same way. If you asked me if I wanted to become a child again, I'd answer no. For Nabokov, Russia gradually became a myth; he saw it as a lost Eden, and sorely missed it. I view my Russia as a set of blissful memories, forever submerged by the U.S.S.R. — it's only when I returned there in the mid-1950s that I realized the extent of that destructive process."

There I was, in the middle of Moscow, my native city, feeling more of a stranger than anywhere else in the world! It was dreadful. And when I saw the lonely, frozen domains that had once belonged to my family, I realized that I couldn't have led the life of a landowner like my ancestors before me. I think you should never return to places you've been happy in or see people you've met in better circumstances, because I know that you have to keep memories intact."

Princess Zinaida Schakovskoy, just turned 75, attempts to order the letters, books and papers strewn about the day-bed she is sitting on, sighs briskly but unenthusiastically and lights another cigarette. As an author, journalist, editor and war correspondent, she refuses to look with tear-stained emotion at the historic events in which she has been involved.

Nothing irritates her more than this continuous talk of the legendary Russian soul that continues to feed the perennial Romanoff romance, to influence fashion and fads. "Merde is what I say to it. The business about a collective soul has really been taken too far."

Yet in Paris, Old Russia has been thriving in the popular imagination since well before the October Revolution, as the recent "Paris-Moscow" exhibition at the Pompidou Center demonstrated.

The first wave of Russian immigration after 1917 established a romantic Czarist vision, more Hollywood than St. Petersburg, aided by a plethora of instantly successful nightclubs, restaurants, delicatessens and tearooms. Nowadays, more often than not, these are run by non-Russians and are named La Ville de Petrograd, Chez Rasputine, Chez Vania, Tsarevitch, Kalinka, Étoile de Moscou. "What Russian in his right mind would have called any restaurant after Rasputin?" Schakovskoy smirks, patting her equally infuriated pug-dog.

Sentimentality no longer ranks high with the Russian community in Paris, which is made up of the remnants of the post-revolution immigrants (of which there may well have been close to 100,000 in the mid-1930s), their numerous descendants (mostly French-speaking and Orthodox in religion) and the latest immigrants, mainly Jews, whose number is around 3,500. The romantic vision of Russia — all moonlit steppes, Scarlet Empress and balalaikas — could hardly be theirs; unlike the first immigrants, these are the descendants of those who stayed on in Russia as Communists.

"We were the losers of that revolution," Schakovskoy says. "I was 11 when it happened, and very excited. I was exhilarated at participating in such momentous events, fascinated by everything that was going on, even the street combats, I'm afraid to say. The sense of adventure has stayed with me all my life, and that's why I subsequently became a journalist; I wanted to be in the thick of the action, wherever it was."

"But when we arrived, things were grim. We had no passports, no papers, no rights what-



Princess Zinaida Schakovskoy at home in Paris.

ever and were very poor. Monarchies naturally welcomed us, but democracies hinted that we deserved our fate and hardly regarded us as victims — so in France, for instance, we were treated accordingly."

The future, Schakovskoy believed then and now, lay in a creative participation in local culture and values, not in an inward-looking attitude. "Nostalgia for Russia was so great in the 1930s, so overwhelming, that you had to take a stand. Many of us were convinced that the political situation was sure to change and that we were bound to return to Russia; to me that dream seemed to be increasingly hopeless. So, long before Nabokov, I realized that if I wanted to earn a living and also be read and published in the country in which I now lived, I simply had to write in French."

"Our epoch has seen the rise of the bilingual writer who uses both his cultures to express himself. I've written 14 books in French and it's only since the 1960s that I've started to write in Russian. My latest book is on my old friend Nabokov. Do you realize that it's the very first book on him in Russian, and a controversial one at that?"

Because she was married to a Belgian diplomat, Sviatoslav Malevich-Malevich, who led a two-year diplomatic mission to Moscow in the 1950s, Schakovskoy had the exceptional opportunity of gaining inside knowledge of the Soviet Union. Emigrés are not usually allowed to return to the Soviet Union; even if they have managed to obtain another citizenship, most of them feel insecure about setting foot on their homeland, which makes Schakovskoy's case all the more spectacular. She found herself at once the exiled daughter of Russia's most ancient nobility and by then a journalist distinguished enough to meet with Premier Nikita Khrushchev. ("I could make him laugh, anger him sometimes, but also give him my honest opinion straight out, like that. I once even told him that Franco had done more for Spain than the Soviet regime had achieved for Russia — and he didn't object!")

But her overall memory, described in her 1958 book "The Privilege Was Mine," was one

of sadness and self-doubt, which was reinforced when the new generation of political refugees appeared in the West after 1970. They symbolize the gap between Schakovskoy's Russia and today's Soviet Union.

"When we saw the new generation of immigrants, we knew for sure that the Russia of our memories had disappeared for good."

"Their values, their anxieties are different. They have been molded by the bourgeois aspect of Soviet society. If I'm broke, I'll sell the silver and that's that, but these people really need worldly goods."

"When I was 16, I was ashamed of my tatty clothes and worn-out shoes, but I soon got over that. Besides, everybody else looked just as shabby. Perhaps it's because I come from a generation of people who once had property, and the new immigrants feel that they must make up for the fact that they've never owned anything of their own. We weren't materialists, and despite all those silly novels, we didn't sit there crying over lost jewelry and dilapidated palaces."

Schakovskoy throws a cursory glance at the paintings, icons and mirrors around her as if to assess their transience. Survival is a serious business.

"For a long time, I missed the odor of the corn, the intonations of the language, the peasants, the feeling of belonging to an unbroken folk tradition that really existed then. This was central Russia, where Tolstoy and Turgenyev came from, and it has entirely disappeared. As Solzhenitsyn has said, the memory of an entire people has been wiped out."

"The new emigrants miss something else. In the U.S.S.R. there was a feeling of warmth and closeness, a solidarity which they no longer experience here. They have to learn to survive individually and to live alone. For instance, I have the greatest difficulty in the world explaining to some of my friends who've just arrived from the Soviet Union that no, they can't turn up at 3 in the morning whenever they're feeling low. The West, comparatively, is a closed, hostile place, and some of me has had to adapt to it."

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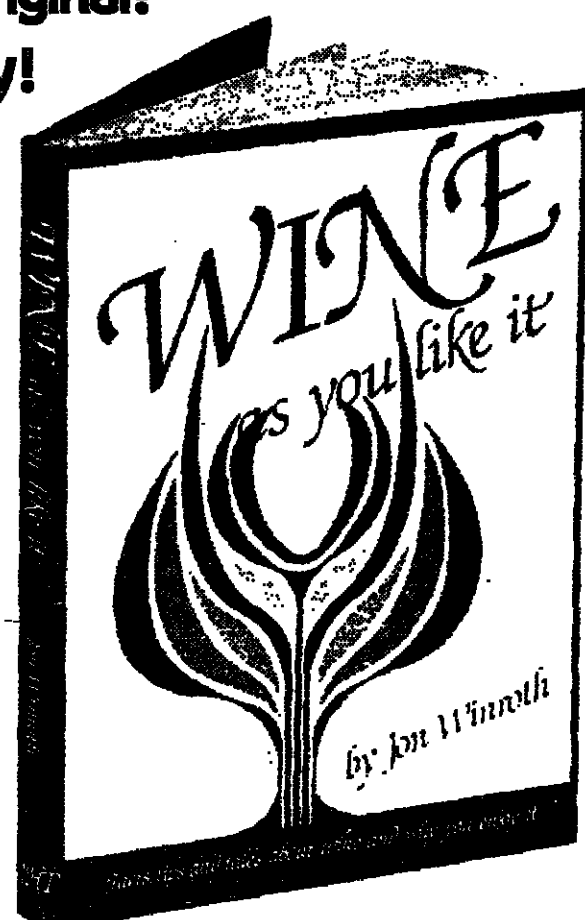
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Aztec Ritual in All Its Gory Glory

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — On Feb. 23, 1978, workers digging a trench for electric cables in Mexico City came upon a colossal circular sculpture in low relief. The archaeological services were called in and, two days later, they started work on the site.

What had been discovered was a component of the principal temple of ancient Mexico, which the conquering Spaniards razed and covered with rubble, along with all the other buildings of the Aztec city, before building a new city on top of the old, and a cathedral not far from the site of the "Templo Mayor" — the temple of Huitzilopochtli.

The find turned out to be an important archaeological event and the great low relief represented the body of Coyolxauhqui (pronounced Coyol-sha-oh-ki), Huitzilopochtli's sister and leader of a coalition against him. The temple was subsequently entirely cleared and 95 items from that site, impressive in number and in quality, (plus 10 outstanding pieces from the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico and 50 paintings by contemporary artists, not all Mexican) are on view at the Petit Palais (to Feb. 28) under the title "Mexico of Yesterday and Today."

The enormous Coyolxauhqui stone could not be moved to Paris, but a very reasonable facsimile is on view. According to the Aztec myth, Huitzilopochtli's mother was sweeping outside when a ball of dawn came to rest on her. She put it in her bosom and became pregnant. Her 400 children then became indignant because she had disgraced herself and decided to kill her. They came to her on a hill, Coyolxauhqui in the lead, but Huitzilopochtli emerged from his mother's womb, armed himself, slew his sister and threw her decapitated body down the slope. Then he routed the 399 others.

Aztec ritual, as the temple shows, reacted to this story endlessly. The temple is shaped like

a hill with a flight of steep steps leading up to it. Huitzilopochtli's statue stood at the top (his statue has not been found) and his sister's at the foot. At the top of the temple, the event was reenacted by priests who killed and decapitated human victims, and sent their bodies rolling down the steps.

Also to be seen at the Petit Palais (to Jan. 3), is a selection of more than 300 often-splendid items from the Musée d'Art Religieux et Moderne in Liège, Belgium. The show could almost be considered an annex to the big Gothic show at the Grand Palais, some of its finest pieces dating from that period, but it also includes items that reach well into the 19th century.

The American artist Joseph Cornell is being honored by a show at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to Dec. 6), but he was so essentially an intimate and private artist that our perception of his work tends to be rather distorted by the mere fact of seeing it in a museum.

In 1931, Cornell discovered some Max Ernst collages in a Madison Avenue gallery and this incited him to try his hand in the same medium. In fact the next year he was himself taking part in a Surrealist show in the same gallery, Julian Levy.

But it was not long before Cornell developed his own favored medium: boxes in which objects were assembled and displayed or concealed. Seeing these boxes presented here today, one must believe, bear in mind his sedentary, celibate life. The boxes then turn out to be the record of journeys and adventures of fantasy, or the record of dreams that were, in a sense, their own fulfillment.

Cornell was clearly attracted by the pathos of the small and valueless objects that he enshrined in his boxes. He also looked for the mark of time and was himself very resourceful when it came to giving his work the patina of age —



Mexican ceremonial knife, or tecpatl.

he would leave some boxes out in the sun and rain, or bake them in the oven until the paint cracked and mellowed.

Many of the boxes are intentionally enigmatic, others have a story attached. The French writer André Pieyre de Mandiargues rather aptly compares Cornell to Lewis Carroll. Both, he remarks, kept a child's sense of play and admitted that they felt more at ease with children than with adults.

Around Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — By coincidence, both Agnew's, 43 Old Bond

Street, W.1, fine art dealers for the last 164 years, and Roy Miles, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, who celebrates his first decade in the trade

next spring, are mounting major exhibitions.

To be strictly accurate, Agnew's has mounted two — a loan show of paintings and a selling show of sculpture (both to Dec. 11). The loan collection, Victorian paintings, was made by Thomas Holloway (1800-83) "the benevolent millionaire," founder of Royal Holloway College in the University of London, where his collection is conserved.

Holloway's career as a collector was telescoped into the last two years of his life, in which time he assembled, among others, a Turner sea-piece, "Van Tromp Going About to Please His Masters"; "Taking Rest," a mother and child genre painting by Thomas Faed (1826-1900); the famous social realist painting by Sir Luke Fildes (1864-1927), "Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward" — a terrifying portrayal of Victorian poverty; Millais' representation of the ill-fated children of King Edward IV — "The Princes in the Tower," and the marvelous crowd scene by William Powell Frith (1819-1909) "The Railway Station" set in the Paddington railroad terminal, the iron structure of which remains virtually unchanged today.

The 33 sculptures and objects

d'art range in time from a Limoges enamel plaque of the early 16th century to a small bronze of "A Young Bacchanal" (1916) by Alfred Drury (1850-1944). The exhibition is particularly strong in 19th-century portraiture and figure sculpture, including "La Bonaparte," a portrait in bronze of a peasant woman of Boulogne, almost certainly modeled and cast in England, where he achieved great popularity in the 1870s, by the French sculptor Aimé-Jules Dalou (1838-1902).

William Bouguereau (1825-1905) is another French artist who, like Dalou, achieved a worldwide reputation in his lifetime. His "Cupid" is part of an exhibition of 19th-century paintings running to Dec. 18 at Roy Miles.

There are also a few earlier Old Master works, so that the range here is from a fine hunting still life by Pieter Casteels (1687-1749) to what is probably the most important of the few oils painted by Sir William Russell Flint (1880-1969), displayed in the frame that the artist designed and decorated for it.

Indeed the great pleasure in this exhibition for collectors is the juxtaposition of the work of famous names with that of comparative unknowns who nevertheless produced major works of art.

Mingled Signs of Life in France

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — The French art market has just faced its first serious test since the turmoil created by the projected wealth tax and other governmental measures. A two-day sale at Drouot this week, conducted by Raymond de Nicolay, left a clear verdict: The market is still alive but the fears aroused two weeks ago are taking their toll.

The sale, which focused on French decorative art from the Bessimon estate, was difficult to handle. The late Maurice Bessimon ran the Bessimon Gallery at 20 rue Royale in Paris with his elder brother, Gaston, for the last 50 years or so. There was hardly a piece of furniture in the auction that was not already known to the trade. And, on the whole, these were not the best: They looked too much like the leftovers of a dealer's stock.

The image of Louis XIV and Louis XV interior decoration projected by the Drouot viewing before the sale was one of enormous, fat furniture that would discourage the most willing beginner. A surprising number of pieces turned out to have something wrong.

Given those handicaps, the auctioneer did a splendid job. The catalog almost looked alluring. It was not the auctioneer's fault if his experts on furniture and objects d'art, Olivier Le Puel and Jean-Marie Praquin, felt bound in honor — and rightly so — to point out a few peccadilloes here and there. A large kingwood armchair with ornate mounts would have been fine if it had not been for the Chinese lacquer panels that, we were informed, had been set into the door frame at a later date. (The ungainly cupboard nonetheless went up to 212,870 francs, or about \$38,000.) A set of four Louis XIV armchairs was admirably carved —

but the upper part of the seat had been made up. (This, again, did not prevent the armchairs from zooming up to 178,770 francs.)

Apparently severe, the experts may, in fact, have been too lenient. One dealer assured this reporter that the ornate mounts of a Chinese late 17th-century winejar of cylindrical shape were phony. If confirmed, this would make the staggering price of 660,570 francs positively fantastic.

Other pieces elicited similar criticism — a rectangular mahogany table "of the Louis XIV period" for example, which, another dealer commented, was an "absurdity." Ironically, the catalogers themselves wrote in their entry that it had been "inaccurately described" in a previous auction catalog, in 1962.

Summing up that part of the sale, it may be said that the unsatisfactory pieces sold brilliantly. On the contrary, the better ones did not.

A Transitional period marquetry commode carrying the mark of the famous cabinetmaker Jean-François Oeben was knocked down at only 451,570 francs. Professionals reckoned that two years ago its value on the Paris market would have been twice that figure.

Another commode with serpentine front was marked with the initials BVRB — standing for Bernard Van Risenburgh, possibly the greatest cabinetmaker of the Louis XV and Louis XVI periods. The added mark of the Chateau de Bellevue — BV topped by a crown — which was built by King Louis XV for his beloved Marquise de Pompadour, further enhanced the piece. At 594,570 francs, it barely made half its international market value.

This low pricing can be accounted for by a number of factors. First there was the unflattering context. Second, anticlimax was created by the difference between the price that the late Bessimon wanted for his commode —

2.5 million francs according to a reliable source — and the presale estimate. Third, there was a certain lack of enthusiasm perceptible at the sale. Given the intensive advertising campaign that preceded the auction and resulted in the huge room being crammed, this cannot be blamed on salesmanship. It means that the French have become reticent.

Yet, there were occasional outbursts. One of those took place in the second part of the sale, devoted to Old Master paintings. A small composition bordering on kitsch, done by Jean-Auguste Ingres in 1832 while he was going through his phase of Medieval Revivalism — the work is called "The Sword of Henry IV" — went up to a phenomenal 968,570 francs. It was "preempted" by the French National Museums Agency.

In striking contrast, a large, impressive scene by Murillo, "San Salvador de Horta and the Inquisitor of Aragon," was inexpensive. A small restoration in an unimportant area of the painting and some cracks in the paint surface that will eventually necessitate retouching, do not seem to justify the low price — 2,090,570 francs paid by a Paris dealer on behalf of a Gstaad-based U.S. buyer. It is probably worth twice as much on the international market. It is impossible to recall a Murillo of comparable size and importance being offered at auction anywhere in the last 20 years or so.

True, a Paris sale focusing on decorative art is hardly the place to sell such a work. That rather than the mood of Parisian buyers, is the basic reason for the Murillo semi-failure.

Apart from providing a test of the French inner market, the two-day sale also shows that not all Paris auctioneers have fully mastered the art of selling international market masterpieces.

Stockholm Comes to Brussels

by Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS — Rauschenberg's shaggy sheep encircled by an automobile tire, César's huge, tongue-shaped spill of plastic the color of ox-blood tipped from a bucket, Dine's black tools in a black landscape, Segal's ghost-colored man mounting a rusty bicycle help set the pace of an exciting and briskly marshaled exhibition from the far north, the Stockholm Museum of Modern Art in Brussels, Palais des Beaux Arts, to Dec. 27.

The Swedish museum, directed by Rolf Hulten before he moved on to the Pompidou Center in Paris, could serve as a model for all small or medium-sized countries strapped for money to spend on art, and a generous exhibition on loan from that museum is currently providing an exhilarating course in contemporary art here. Brussels is in the miserable situation of having no modern art museum yet, although one is being built; even when the collections emerge from storage, there are lacunae the size of black holes in space in the international creativity area.

The Palais des Beaux Arts itself has no permanent collection but initiates and sponsors temporary art shows, and when Karel Gierlandt, its director, met Hulten in Paris their joint fascination with all aspects of contemporary art led to the imaginative gesture of a loan from one capital to another.

Olle Granath, the curator of the Stockholm Museum, looked on the invitation from Brussels as a stimulating challenge in sorting out what to show, and why. He finally settled for an overview of the Stockholm Museum's evolution since its inception in 1958. Most of the emphasis is on the 1960s and 1970s on both sides of the Atlantic, but a 1914 painting by De Chirico, a clear signpost to surrealism, and a Marcel Duchamp urinal, launching the idea of a banal object as a basis for art, are there as background history.

The French artist Arman was among many who converted utilitarian objects into art, and his collage of enamel coffee pots, jugs and a large kettle, forms part of a "cozy kitchen" corner, faithfully recreated after a room in the Stockholm Museum, together with Daniel Spoerri's crowded shelves of herbs and spices; three wooden chairs, each with one leg missing and partly replaced by a tiny cactus in a pot; César's overturned bucket and a mouthwatering magnificence of fresh fruit, lush vegetables, and succulent meats, all tightly and brightly packed into a vast painting called "Foodscape" by the Icelandic artist Eero. "It's all exactly like my kitchen," said a surprised young visitor who had just moved into an old house, long neglected. "Except for the food, that is."

Not normally denizens of anyone's homey kitchen are the row of 13 textile figures at a plain board



Eva Aeppli's "The Table" (1967), from Stockholm's Museum of Modern Art.

table, grinning hooded skull atop the central form, presumably a three-dimensional allusion to the historic Last Supper painting freely adapted to a wholly contemporary vision. Heads are constructed from strands of wool, tightened over, and hiding the sculpted bases, each with its separate expression of frowning concentration, vacant grin, haughtiness and sly nurtiness, each with long-fingered, supple hands made from padded nylon, each in a floor-length robe of different color. This commanding piece, by the Swiss sculptor Eva Aeppli, was constructed in 1967 and acquired for the museum with farsighted flair less than two years later.

Every section of the show has its touch of drama. Conceptual work includes Kienholz's "Psychiatric Hospital" construction — a cell with bunk beds, bedpan on the floor, table, two recumbent figures, one outlined in neon, its head a bowl of live and lithely swimming fish. On the wall nearby is Kienholz's text recounting his concept

of an old man, badly beaten, locked into his cell with his hurls and his inner turmoil.

Homegrown Swedish art holds its place well, giving a useful insight to a public unfamiliar with it.

If the constructions and objects seem to loom largest, it's because these are not often assembled here on this scale. Paintings, by no means eclipsed, include Francis Bacon's double portrait of Lucien Freud and Frank Auerbach, a fine Picabia, a famous Magritte of boots with real toes, Yves Klein's special blue compositions, a typically intriguing Henri Michaux "Mescaline Painting," an early Miró, a Lichtenstein drawing. The great "classics" of modern art by Picasso, Braque, Mondrian and others, owned by the museum, stayed home, partly for financial reasons.

The selection is so prodigious as it is that it seems a marvel a museum can deprive itself of so much and still stay open for business back home.

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Part LXXXXXXV: 2920-2925
Part LXXXXXXVI: 2925-2930
Part LXXXXXXVII: 2930-2935
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 2935-2940
Part LXXXXXXIX: 2940-2945
Part LXXXXXXX: 2945-2950
Part LXXXXXXXI: 2950-2955
Part LXXXXXXII: 2955-2960
Part LXXXXXXIII: 2960-2965
Part LXXXXXXIV: 2965-2970
Part LXXXXXXV: 2970-2975
Part LXXXXXXVI: 2975-2980
Part LXXXXXXVII: 2980-2985
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 2985-2990
Part LXXXXXXIX: 2990-2995
Part LXXXXXXX: 2995-3000
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3000-3005
Part LXXXXXXII: 3005-3010
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3010-3015
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3015-3020
Part LXXXXXXV: 3020-3025
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3025-3030
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3030-3035
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3035-3040
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3040-3045
Part LXXXXXXX: 3045-3050
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3050-3055
Part LXXXXXXII: 3055-3060
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3060-3065
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3065-3070
Part LXXXXXXV: 3070-3075
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3075-3080
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3080-3085
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3085-3090
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3090-3095
Part LXXXXXXX: 3095-3100
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3100-3105
Part LXXXXXXII: 3105-3110
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3110-3115
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3115-3120
Part LXXXXXXV: 3120-3125
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3125-3130
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3130-3135
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3135-3140
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3140-3145
Part LXXXXXXX: 3145-3150
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3150-3155
Part LXXXXXXII: 3155-3160
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3160-3165
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3165-3170
Part LXXXXXXV: 3170-3175
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3175-3180
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3180-3185
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3185-3190
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3190-3195
Part LXXXXXXX: 3195-3200
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3200-3205
Part LXXXXXXII: 3205-3210
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3210-3215
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3215-3220
Part LXXXXXXV: 3220-3225
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3225-3230
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3230-3235
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3235-3240
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3240-3245
Part LXXXXXXX: 3245-3250
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3250-3255
Part LXXXXXXII: 3255-3260
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3260-3265
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3265-3270
Part LXXXXXXV: 3270-3275
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3275-3280
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3280-3285
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3285-3290
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3290-3295
Part LXXXXXXX: 3295-3300
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3300-3305
Part LXXXXXXII: 3305-3310
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3310-3315
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3315-3320
Part LXXXXXXV: 3320-3325
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3325-3330
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3330-3335
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3335-3340
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3340-3345
Part LXXXXXXX: 3345-3350
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3350-3355
Part LXXXXXXII: 3355-3360
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3360-3365
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3365-3370
Part LXXXXXXV: 3370-3375
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3375-3380
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3380-3385
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3385-3390
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3390-3395
Part LXXXXXXX: 3395-3400
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3400-3405
Part LXXXXXXII: 3405-3410
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3410-3415
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3415-3420
Part LXXXXXXV: 3420-3425
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3425-3430
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3430-3435
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3435-3440
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3440-3445
Part LXXXXXXX: 3445-3450
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3450-3455
Part LXXXXXXII: 3455-3460
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3460-3465
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3465-3470
Part LXXXXXXV: 3470-3475
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3475-3480
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3480-3485
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3485-3490
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3490-3495
Part LXXXXXXX: 3495-3500
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3500-3505
Part LXXXXXXII: 3505-3510
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3510-3515
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3515-3520
Part LXXXXXXV: 3520-3525
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3525-3530
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3530-3535
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3535-3540
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3540-3545
Part LXXXXXXX: 3545-3550
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3550-3555
Part LXXXXXXII: 3555-3560
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3560-3565
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3565-3570
Part LXXXXXXV: 3570-3575
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3575-3580
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3580-3585
Part LXXXXXXVIII: 3585-3590
Part LXXXXXXIX: 3590-3595
Part LXXXXXXX: 3595-3600
Part LXXXXXXXI: 3600-3605
Part LXXXXXXII: 3605-3610
Part LXXXXXXIII: 3610-3615
Part LXXXXXXIV: 3615-3620
Part LXXXXXXV: 3620-3625
Part LXXXXXXVI: 3625-3630
Part LXXXXXXVII: 3630

to be located in and working from the Cedar Service AG in Zug, Switzerland.

Applicants with a minimum of 8 years experience in the Petroleum, Crude and Product business, familiar with and secure in carrying out trading operations in all its aspects should write to the address below, providing c.v. as well as other relevant documentation.

Knowledge of one or more European language(s) additional to English would be an asset, but not essential.

Cedar Trading Company Ltd.
c/o Cedar Service AG,
Industriestrasse 18, CH-6300 ZUG, Switzerland.

Profil Personnel Counselling Ltd
Profil Conseils en personnel SA
Profil Personalberatung AG

A well-established and international Group manufacturing and marketing floor to ceiling systems of panels and doors to set up industrial, commercial or office space flexible to change, seeks its

**VICE-PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS**

He will contribute to the definition and active implementation of corporate goals in relation to market potential, capacity of production units and availability of assembling teams.

It is his duty to regularly assess regional objectives and guidelines as well as propose necessary organizational adjustments while achieving client satisfaction and maximizing profit.

This successful businessman possesses the necessary drive and self-confidence to exert firm leadership over the operations. He is endowed with a strong entrepreneurial sense, acquired through high level negotiations in the field of engineering or constructing.

PROFIL 7, rue du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1
AN AFFILIATE OF THE SWISS AUDITING AND FIDUCIARY COMPANY

**appears
every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday**

IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



**Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations
(ADCO)**

We now offer challenging opportunities for professional Arab Nationals with the requisite qualifications and experience in the oil industry, for the following positions:

Job Ref.	Post Title	Summary of Duties	Minimum Education & Experience	Salary Range UAE Dirhams	Location
S. 35/81	Reservoir Engineer (Simulation Studies)	Performs reservoir studies using numerical simulation as necessary. Works directly with other technical professionals in designing and implementing in depth studies of Oil and Gas fields to optimise ultimate recovery. Will be required to both carry out reservoir simulation work and supervise studies performed by outside parties.	University degree in Science, Mathematics or Engineering. Minimum of 5 years' petroleum Engineering experience of least 3 of which should be in 'Reservoir Engineering'. Experience in conducting reservoir engineering simulation studies essential. Formal training in reservoir engineering including reservoir simulation techniques desirable.	8,515 - 10,545 (per month)	Abu Dhabi Town
S. 36/81	Reservoir Engineer (Reservoir Management)	Monitors reservoir and well performance and prepares recommendations on work required to achieve approved objectives. This involves preparation on development schemes, including locating numbers and types of wells required, proposals to improve secondary recovery/pressure maintenance operations, workover plans, and testing programs. Assists in preparation of budget by providing information on reservoir engineering requirements.	B.Sc. in Science, Mathematics or Engineering, formal training and experience in Reservoir Engineering preferred. Post graduate experience not less than 5 years in general petroleum engineering including at least 3 years in Reservoir Engineering. Experience in planning and interpreting well tests. Familiarity with conduct or Reservoir Management operations. Experience in conducting reservoir simulation studies is highly desirable.	8,515-10,545 (per month)	Abu Dhabi Town
S. 68/81	Compensation & Benefits Superintendent	Directs and supervises the activities of the Compensation and Benefits Department of the Company covering manpower central budgets, job evaluation, salary policy and its development, personnel studies, personnel policies, development of computerized personnel information systems, the provision of central information service on manpower and the Company's organizational structure, liaison with other companies in the area. Work encompasses policies for all categories of personnel particularly direct hire employees.	B.A. degree or equivalent professional qualification in the personnel sphere. 10 years of experience in personnel work, preferably in the oil industry. A minimum of 3 years in personnel planning, compensation and benefits studies, and the use of computerized personnel systems. 3 years in a supervisory level.	11,945-14,890 (per month)	Abu Dhabi Town

For all the above positions fluency in English (spoken and written) is essential.

The climate in the area is hot and humid in summer; temperate in autumn but moderate and pleasant during the rest of the year. Abu Dhabi is a modern city with good shopping, communications and recreational facilities. Primary and Secondary Schools are available. The company provides free furnished married or bachelor airconditioned accommodation and air passage to home country with annual leave of 50 days, after 10 working months for married staff and 20 days after 4 working months for bachelors.

In addition to attractive salaries and free medical care the company also extends financial assistance to dependants attending schools up to completion of secondary school.

Clear handwritten applications (2 copies) in English giving full details of qualifications, training and experience as well as membership of professional associations and supported by copies of relevant testimonials, should be submitted to the following addresses:

1. Senior Personnel Officer (Recruitment)
Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations
P.O. Box 270
Abu Dhabi
U.A.E.

- 2. Department of Petroleum**
P.O. Box 9
Abu Dhabi
U.A.E.

Closing Prices, Nov. 19, 1981**Closing Prices, Nov. 19, 1981**

High Low Class Chgs				High Low Class Chgs			
10000 Gibraltar	370	710	25 + W	7600 Madison	B	520	500 - W
10004 Granada	120	125	12 + W	10023 Madison	A	520	500 - W
10006 Grunewald	130	125	120 - W	9000 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10008 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9001 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10010 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9002 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10012 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9003 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10014 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9004 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10016 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9005 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10018 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9006 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10020 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9007 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10022 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9008 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10024 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9009 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10026 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9010 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10028 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9011 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10030 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9012 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10032 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9013 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10034 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9014 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10036 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9015 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10038 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9016 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10040 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9017 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10042 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9018 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10044 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9019 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10046 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9020 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10048 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9021 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10050 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9022 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10052 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9023 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10054 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9024 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10056 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9025 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10058 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9026 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10060 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9027 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10062 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9028 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10064 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9029 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10066 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9030 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10068 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9031 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10070 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9032 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10072 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9033 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10074 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9034 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10076 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9035 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10078 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9036 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10080 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9037 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10082 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9038 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10084 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9039 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10086 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9040 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10088 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9041 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10090 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9042 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10092 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9043 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10094 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9044 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10096 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9045 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10098 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9046 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10100 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9047 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10102 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9048 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10104 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9049 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10106 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9050 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10108 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9051 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10110 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9052 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10112 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9053 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10114 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9054 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10116 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9055 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10118 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9056 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10120 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9057 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10122 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9058 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10124 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9059 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10126 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9060 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10128 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9061 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10130 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9062 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10132 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9063 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10134 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9064 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10136 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9065 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10138 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9066 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10140 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9067 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10142 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9068 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10144 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9069 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10146 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9070 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10148 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9071 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10150 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9072 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10152 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9073 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10154 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9074 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10156 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9075 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10158 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9076 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10160 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9077 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10162 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9078 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10164 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9079 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10166 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9080 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10168 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9081 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10170 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9082 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10172 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9083 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10174 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9084 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10176 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9085 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10178 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9086 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10180 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9087 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10182 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9088 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10184 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9089 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10186 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9090 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10188 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9091 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10190 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9092 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10192 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9093 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10194 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9094 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10196 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9095 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10198 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9096 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10200 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9097 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10202 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9098 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10204 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9099 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10206 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9100 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10208 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9101 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10210 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9102 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10212 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9103 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10214 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9104 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10216 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9105 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10218 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9106 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10220 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9107 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10222 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9108 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10224 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9109 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10226 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9110 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10228 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9111 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10230 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9112 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10232 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9113 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10234 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9114 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10236 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9115 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10238 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9116 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10240 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9117 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10242 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9118 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10244 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9119 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10246 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9120 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10248 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9121 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10250 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9122 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10252 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9123 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10254 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9124 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10256 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9125 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10258 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9126 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10260 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9127 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10262 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9128 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10264 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9129 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10266 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9130 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10268 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9131 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10270 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9132 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10272 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9133 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10274 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9134 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10276 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9135 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10278 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9136 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10280 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9137 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10282 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9138 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10284 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9139 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10286 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9140 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10288 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9141 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10290 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9142 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10292 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9143 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10294 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9144 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10296 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9145 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10298 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9146 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10300 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9147 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10302 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9148 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10304 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9149 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10306 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9150 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10308 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9151 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10310 Gulf of Mexico	120	125	120 - W	9152 Mainland	B	220	210 - W
10312 Gulf of Mexico	120</						

Closing Prices, Nov. 19, 1967

rotations in Canadian farms.

Sales Stock	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
7750 Bank Alort	524%	52%	39%
371 Can Cost	571%	51%	132%
300 Can Worth	572%	59%	194%
355 Dean Trta	589%	122%	124%
220 Inmate	59%	5%	4%
987 North Can	591%	10%	10%
880 Sterling	592%	3%	3%

Total Sales 722.714 shares.

1400r, 30, 1702

	Montreal	Toronto
1984	1984	1984
202.00	202.00	202.00
1918.00	1918.00	1918.00

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industriels Index
 Toronto : TSE 300 Index

Nov. 22, 1962

	A.S.A.	P.A.C.	N.C.
London	491.00	491.00	+0.00
Zurich	491.00	491.00	0.00
Paris (72.5 kilo)	492.00	491.00	+1.00
Luxembourg	491.00		+1.00


Official figures for London, Paris and Luxembourg, covering air and clearing prices for Zurich, U.S. dollars per

Day	Feb	Mar	Apr
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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
418	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2"	17,000,000		
430	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2"	7,500,000		
430	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2"	7,500,000		
490	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2"	4,500,000		
490	1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2"	4,500,000		

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 0251 - Telex 28305

AMSTERDAM Telex 14506

			
GOLD OPTIONS			
Series	Nov.	Feb.	May
c375	27.00 b	44.00	46.00
c400	2.00	27.00	46.00
c425	0.10 a	15.00	28.00
c450	0.10 a	8.00	18.00
c475	0.10 a	5.00	13.00 a
p375	0.10 a	7.25	31.00
p400	0.10 a	14.00	31.00
p425	20.00	34.00	34.00 a
p450	44.00	49.00	49.00 a

Last price in \$/oz. of metal active option.
 c = call; p = put; a = only 1 bid.
 Prices represented by \$/oz.

IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations
(ADCO)

We now offer challenging opportunities for professional Arab Nationals with the requisite qualifications and experience in the oil industry, for the following positions:

<u>Job Ref.</u>	<u>Post Title</u>	<u>Summary of Duties</u>	<u>Minimum Education & Experience</u>	<u>Salary Range</u> <u>UAE Dirhams</u>	<u>Location</u>
S. 69/81	Senior Engineer (Quality Assurance)	Provides expertise and services to the Company in all matters related to quality assurance techniques in design, procurement, manufacture, fabrication, construction, operation and maintenance.	Bachelor's degree or equivalent in an Engineering discipline or metallurgy plus post graduation course on mechanical, materials, metallurgy or welding technology.	10,780 -13,410 (per month)	Abu Dhabi Town
S. 70/81	Quality Control Engineer (Projects)	Provides expertise and assistance in all matters related to quality control techniques in design, procurement, construction and materials/equipment failure investigations.	Bachelor's degree or equivalent in Mechanical Engineering or Metallurgy plus post graduate course related to Quality Assurance.	9,700-12,025 (UAE Dirhams)	Abu Dhabi Town
S. 71/81	Quality Control Engineer (Materials)	Performs and assists in the provision of quality control, inspection and witness testing of materials and equipment purchased by the Company, stock materials, project surplus materials recovered during Drilling Workovers to establish their suitability or otherwise for further service.	Bachelor's degree or equivalent in Mechanical Engineering or Metallurgy plus post graduate courses in subjects related to Quality Assurance.	9,700-12,025 (per month)	Abu Dhabi Town

For all the above positions fluency in English (spoken and written) is essential

The climate in the area is hot and humid in summer, temperate in autumn but moderate and pleasant during the rest of the year. Abu Dhabi is a modern city with good shopping, communications and recreational facilities. Primary and Secondary Schools are available. The company provides free furnished married or bachelor airconditioned accommodation and air passage to home country with annual leave of 50 days, after 10 working months for married staff and 20 after 4 working months for bachelors.

In addition to attractive salaries and free medical care the company also extends financial assistance to dependants attending schools up to completion of secondary school.

Clear handwritten applications (2 copies) in English giving full details of qualifications, training and experience as well as membership of professional associations and supported by copies of relevant testimonials, should be submitted to the following addresses:

1. Senior Personnel Officer (Recruitment)
Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations
P.O. Box 270
Abu Dhabi
U.A.E.

2. Department of Petroleum
P.O. Box 9
Abu Dhabi
U.A.E.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

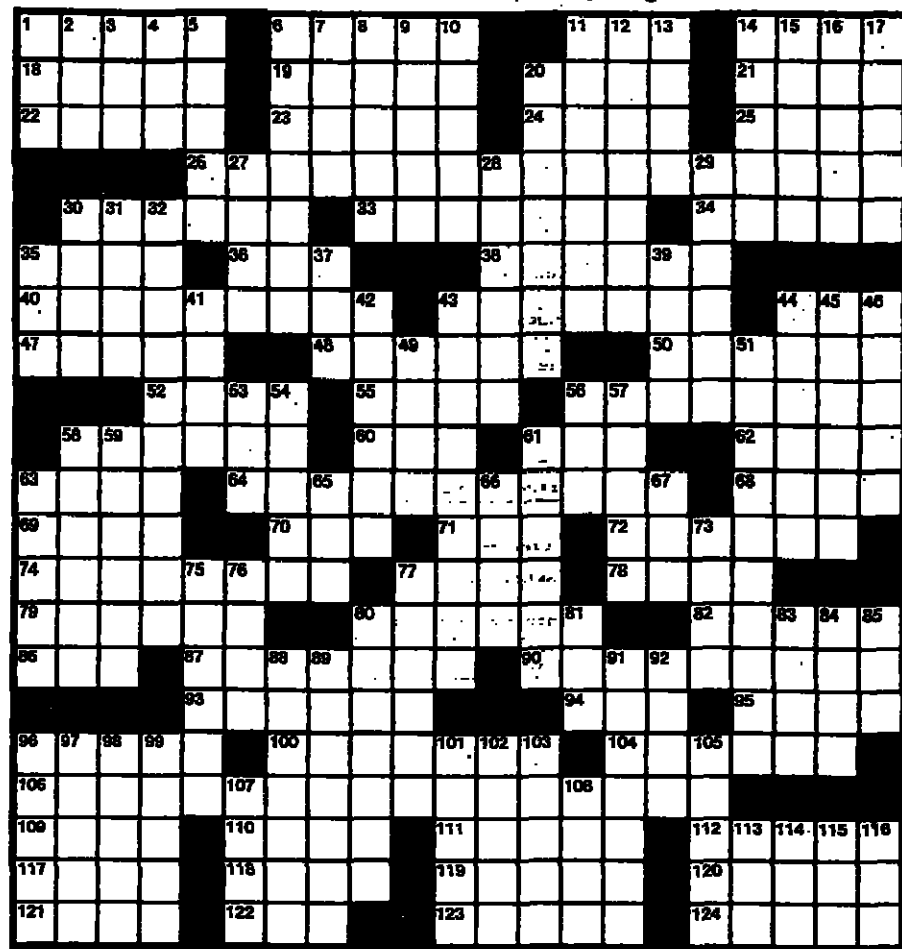
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2. Department of Petroleum
P.O. Box 9
Abu Dhabi
U.A.E.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Split Personalities By Mary Virginia Orma



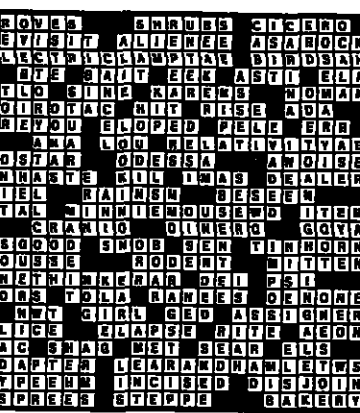
ACROSS

- 1 West Indian
Indians
6 Distress signal
11 Hosp. group
14 Forehead
18 John or
Klausner
19 Ephesus's
locale
20 Chesterfield
21 Baltic island
22 Communion
plate
23 "Day,"
1929 song
24 Type of
mackerel
25 John
26 Millwright
30 Classify
31 Currot feature
32 Krupp's
ballistics
34 Congratulate
36 Chinese
monetary unit
38 Collects bit by
bit
40 Man Drake
42 Surmises
44 One of the
Bobby's twins
47 Coroner
48 Life Shea
50 Fish repository
52 Ceremony
53 State
55 Toss upon tons
56 School of art
58 Hamartio-
log's topic
61 War site, to
some G.I.'s
62 1 and 68, e.g.
63 Poker stake
64 Childhood
65 Actor Andrews
66 Sacred image
70 Became a
candidate

DOWN

- 71 Blenish on the
skin
72 Most mature
74 Cheese
77 Vega's
constellation
78 Westernmost
point in the
U.S.A.
79 "I have
begun to
fight," J.P.
Jones
80 Split
ingredient
82 Plant with
fleshy leaves
84 Hiccup
sounds
87 Auditorium
feature
89 Headhunter
83 Dragging
knot
94 Isen
character
95 River to the
Wash
96 Mrs.
Schumann
100 A prayer
104 Certain light
106 Black Smith
109 Arab ruler
110 Brookline
111 City on the Po
112 No way
117 Cosmos ex-
star
118 Inhabitant:
Suffix
119 Hiccup
downfall
120 Tchaikovsky's
Black Swan
121 Ski runs
122 Belgian
French river
123 Pipe
124 Atoll features

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



- 1—a pie
2—Villain's cry
3—Wesley's prey
4—Rage
5—Type of clock
6—Sold or Fokker
7—Abandoned
8—"of robins
9—Toscan's tarant
10—Devour
11—Words on
complex
12—Suez
13—Reference
mark
14—Foundation
15—Country
demises
16—Papal
vestment
17—Lace subject
18—Sung at a
cette
19—Composer Carl
20—Contended
21—Pamphlet, e.g.
22—Jai
23—Kind of bean
24—KayO
25—Where to see a
d.a.
26—Tennis
necessity
27—do well
28—Secular
29—Falls to
30—Marshall
31—a pin
32—Heated
33—Town on the
Snake River
34—Crest of Mrs.
Battle
35—Snow Field
36—Mabel
37—Habitat
38—Wheel
eccentric
39—Soprano
Lucine
40—Q&A accessory
41—Eminence
42—Petroleum
derivative
43—Solomon's
river
44—Palmas
45—A daughter of
Cromus
46—Roost
47—His temple
appears in
"Ada"
48—Horse's bit
49—Central tree
50—More
capacious
51—Cincinnati 11
52—Ohio campus
53—State
54—Highway
signs
55—100' from WSW
56—What
observers
lack
57—Stings
58—Loyalties, e.g.
59—Lapsang
souchong, etc.
60—Cowhands'
accoutrements
61—Director
Sidney
62—Supple
63—Composer Ned
64—Release
65—Driver's
sewer
66—Landslide
67—Cavalier's
title
68—Intelligence
69—Herr's
"Here!"
70—Nobis patron
71—113
72—Compete
73—Shoemaker's
friend
74—Object, in law

WEATHER

	HIGH	C	LOW	C	F		HIGH	C	LOW	C	F
ALABAMA	19	64	18	64	Cloudy	MADRID	18	64	6	63	Overcast
ALGERIA	24	15	9	48	Fair	MANILA	29	22	22	72	Foggy
AMSTERDAM	10	59	8	42	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	26	17	15	59	Foggy
ANKARA	8	46	3	32	Fair	MIAMI	25	77	15	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	64	4	39	Fair	MILAN	10	50	2	36	Foggy
AUCKLAND	19	64	52	64	Fair	MONTREAL	4	39	2	36	Cloudy
BANGKOK	27	23	20	25	Fair	MOSCOW	10	50	2	36	Foggy
BEIRUT	17	63	12	54	Fair	MURKICH	18	63	3	37	Fair
BELGRADE	11	52	1	41	Foggy	NAIROBI	24	79	14	57	Fair
BERLIN	11	52	9	32	Fair	NEW DELHI	29	14	5	39	Fair
BOSTON	13	55	7	45	Fair	NEW YORK	14	57	9	49	Fair
BRUSSELS	16	61	6	43	Overcast	OSAKA	14	57	15	59	Fair
BURBANK	17	62	10	45	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	12	54	Fair
BUDAPEST	4	39	3	37	Cloudy	PEKING	5	41	1	30	Fair
BUEENOS AIRES	21	70	12	54	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11	52	4	39	Cloudy
CAIRO	29	64	24	54	Fair	REYKJAVIK	10	50	2	36	Foggy
CAPE TOWN	22	72	8	44	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	30	64	25	77	Overcast
CASABLANCA	26	75	17	61	Cloudy	ROME	15	59	5	41	Foggy
CHICAGO	1	34	8	32	Snow	SAN FRANCISCO	21	70	63	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	4	34	Fair	SAN JUAN	26	77	26	77	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	29	65	19	59	Fair	SAO PAULO	18	63	20	64	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	17	63	5	41	Overcast	SEOUL	11	52	4	39	Fair
DUBLIN	9	48	4	35	Fair	SHANGHAI	17	63	9	48	Fair
EDINBURGH	4	45	4	31	Fair	SINGAPORE	26	75	24	75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	7	45	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	7	45	28	68	Overcast
FRANKFURT	12	54	1	34	Foggy	SYDNEY	22	72	18	64	Overcast
GENEVA	12	54	1	34	Foggy	TAIPEI	26	82	16	61	Foggy
HELSINKI	3	37	1	30	Overcast	TOKYO	15	59	52	58	Foggy
HONG KONG	25	77	19	66	Fair	TUNIS	15	59	7	45	Foggy
HONOLULU	24	75	14	63	Fair	VIENNA	10	50	1	36	Foggy
ISTANBUL	11	48	4	39	Overcast	WARSAW	8	46	3	36	Foggy
JERUSALEM	15	55	8	46	Overcast	WASHINGTON	4	43	1	34	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	16	61	Overcast	ZURICH	16	61	1	34	Fair
LIMA	21	74	14	62	Fair		11	52	4	39	Fair
LONDON	19	72	10	54	Fair						
LORAN	15	59	7	45	Fair						
LOS ANGELES	26	82	13	55	Fair						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

WALDO EMERSON

A Biography

By Gay Wilson Allen. Illustrated. 751 pp. \$25.
The Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I GUESS we think of Emerson as one of the father-figures in U.S. literature—the leader of the Concord transcendentalists, the man who staked Thoreau to his land on Walden Pond, the first notable to acknowledge the genius of "Leaves of Grass." Someone who was always there. A marble bust, in short.

It's enlightening, therefore, to see the portrait that Gay Wilson Allen, the biographer heretofore of Walt Whitman and William James—paints in his latest study—to learn that Emerson was an ugly duckling, one of the slowest to develop among the brilliant Emerson brothers; that he was always critical of himself for lacking warmth and a capacity for spontaneous friendship; that he did not think of himself as a transcendentalist, and even satirized followers of that school; that he could be satirical at all, and even had such a considerable sense of humor about himself that in old age, when he was beginning to lose his memory, he could say when the word "umbrella" refused to come to mind: "I can't tell its name, but I can tell its history. Strangers take it away."

It's good to have the details of the character that are based on the "Waldo Emerson," emphatically so called because, for one thing, his subject preferred that name to "Ralph" and, for another, Emerson oughtn't to be linked with such trivial contemporaries as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Russell Lowell, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, "whose gentled writings have not worn as well as Emerson's," but should be associated instead with Walt Whitman, Herman Melville and Emily Dickinson, "whose voices grow louder and clearer with each passing decade."

And aptly enough, to fill in missing details of Emerson's character, was one of the main points of this first major biography of the man to be written since Ralph L. Rusk's "Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson"—"weak on the intimate, personal life," according to Professor Allen—was published in 1949.

But was it necessary, we wonder, to paint the picture in such extreme detail—to be such a magpie-collector of facts and incidents that there are tantalizing subjects, such as "the widening chasm between" Emerson and his second wife, Lidian, or Thomas Carlyle's "pro-Confederate leanings" during the Civil War, that are raised for an instant and never alluded to again? Does Professor Allen have to get so lost in trivia that he is forced to write such phony sentences as this: "In May, Emerson's attention was temporarily distracted from the war by the death of his Aunt Mary in Williamsburg (now a part of Brooklyn) in the home of Augustus Parsons"—as if Emerson had really spent the days and nights of the month thinking about nothing but the war and Aunt Mary?

I suppose such detail and constructions were needed if Allen was to achieve all of his purposes in writing "Waldo Emerson," among which were, first, to fill in both the personal and background detail neglected by Rusk's study; second, to demonstrate the relevance of Emerson's thought to modern figures as diverse as Darwin, Spencer, Nietzsche, Freud, Jung,

Niels Bohr and Robert Oppenheimer; third, to examine Emerson's various ideas in their developing contexts instead of approaching them in *medias res* (as one is usually taught in college); and, finally, to broaden our understanding of Emerson's apparently hyperintellectual poetry.

This is almost too much to accomplish, and so it was probably safer to approach the middle chronologically than to risk getting lost in generalizations. But it seems to me that some of Allen's subtlest objectives have been defeated by his plodding approach. For instance, if he has to keep recapitulating the nuances of Emerson's neo-Platonism, why bother to present his epistemology piecemeal? And if he has sufficient room in his book to mention every figure of note that Emerson encountered on his travels abroad, why could he not have quoted more fully from the various works he alludes to in the chapters on Emerson's poetry?

Still, Allen has accomplished enough of his purpose, if that was to leave us with a sense of a vulnerable man who, for all his physical ailments and self-doubts, became in the fullness of his slow maturation the conscience of the North and South of 19th-century America. And having conceived an image of the man, we have to wonder at the tenacity and complexity of his faith in God, despite his disenchantment with formal religion. We have to marvel at how determinedly he eschewed big causes and tried to cultivate his garden, yet how he grew to be a figure who could believe that he might persuade President Lincoln, with a speech in Washington, to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in the midst of the Civil War. This was about a hundred years ago; only a hundred years ago U.S. presidents and popular lecture audiences respected a religious philosopher who wrote difficult poetry. Is there a remotely comparable figure today? Whatever has become of us?

Of course, as I read the foregoing conclusion over I see that little of it discords with the conventional view of Emerson served up in the average survey of American literature. Then why bother to repeat it? Because Gay Wilson Allen has given Emerson renewed dimension as a human being and has succeeded in reminding us that he actually lived.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

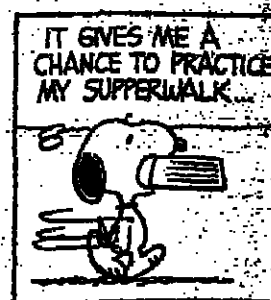
Brooch Auctioned For \$1.48 Million

GENEVA — A diamond and ruby brooch was sold for \$1.48 million Friday and a set of Clark Gable's buttons went for \$28,000 at Christie's fall auction.

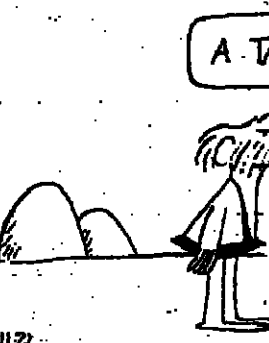
The diamond brooch, set with five rubies weighing a total 23.65 carats, had been the property of an American family since the last century. Gable's buttons — cufflinks and jacket and shirt buttons set with rubies — were sold to an unidentified European buyer.

The two-day jewel sale brought a total of \$8.37 million, much less than the \$21.7 million last year or \$14.4 million in 1979.

P E A N U T S



B. C.



B L O N D I E



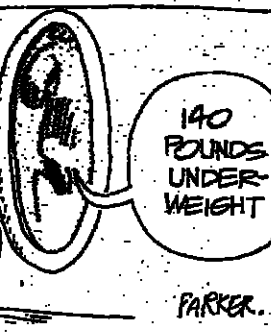
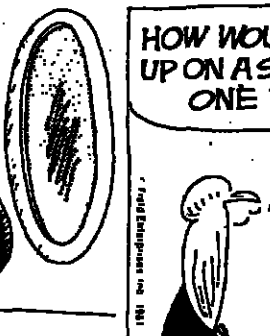
B E E T L E B A I L E Y



A N D Y C A P P



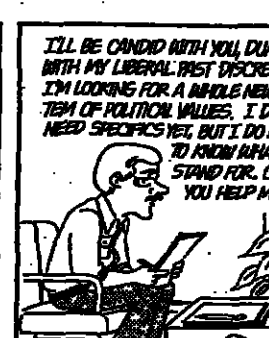
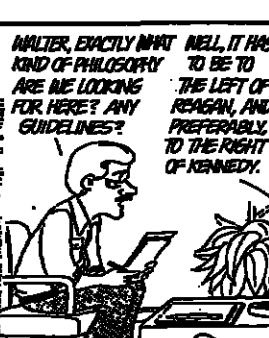
W I Z A R D of I D



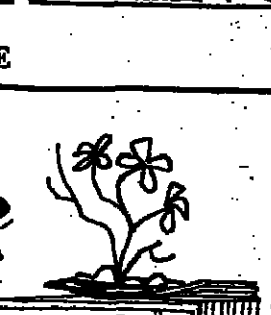
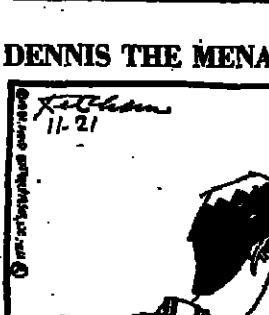
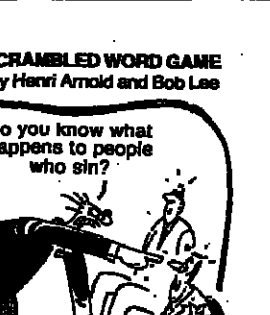
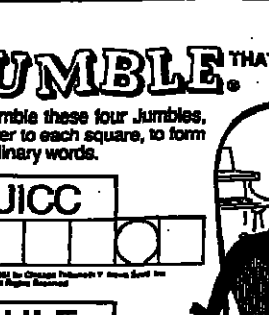
R E X M O R G A N



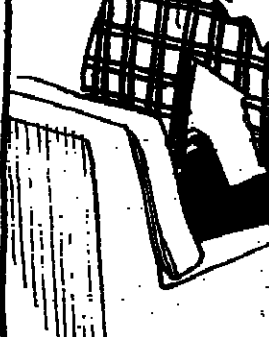
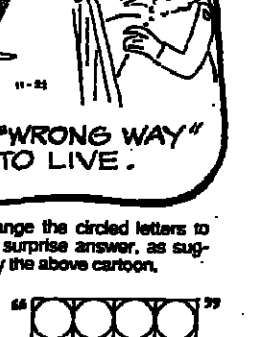
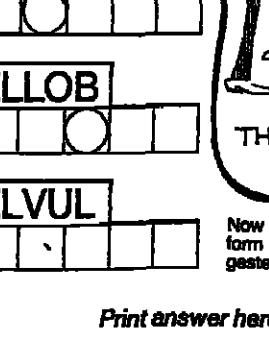
D O N E S B U R Y



J U M B L E.



D E N N I S T H E M E N A C E



P R I N T

Print answer here: "O O O O"

Yesterday's

Jumbles: FRANC GORGE UTMOST HUMBLE

Answer:

What a wife might have to do when her irritable husband is sick in bed—NURSE A GROUGH

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Nev 75018 Paris

Lakers Fire Coach; Johnson Satisfied

LOS ANGELES — Saying he was reacting as a fan, Jerry Buss, owner of the Los Angeles Lakers, fired coach Pat Westhead as coach one day after Earvin (Magic) Johnson, the Lakers' star guard, shocked the basketball team by asking to be traded.

Pat Riley, Westhead's assistant, was appointed interim coach, but Jerry West was named to assist him with the offense.

"I have appointed Jerry West as offensive coach for the Lakers," Buss said Thursday at a hastily called news conference. "I did not specifically make someone head coach and someone else the assistant coach."

Buss insisted his decision had nothing to do with the outburst Wednesday night by Johnson, who said after a game in Salt Lake City that he wanted to be traded because of differences with Westhead.

Unhappy With Offense

Johnson, in the first year of an unprecedented \$25-million, 25-year guaranteed contract, claimed the game was "no longer any fun" and wanted a new offense installed by Westhead.

When informed of the change, Johnson said: "I'm just happy to be here in L.A. I'm happy to still be on the Lakers. I just want to play, and that's the bottom line."

Asked if it would have been difficult for him to stay had Westhead not been fired, Johnson replied: "I don't know... pretty much, but since that's over with, we'll just leave that alone and go on with the new day."

The new Westhead offense was complicated, with more picks and moves, and allowed for little free-wheeling, one of the strongest parts of Johnson's game.

Westhead, 42, was in the second year of a four-year contract which, including bonuses, was worth an estimated \$1.1 million. He has been offered an executive position in one of Buss's other companies but has made no commitment.

Westhead said Friday that he was not aware his job was in jeopardy, and that he did not know if Johnson's criticism of his coaching was a factor in his dismissal.

"In my case, I did the job to the best of my ability," he said. "I have no grudge against anyone in this organization."

Asked if anyone could coach players with multiple, multimillion-dollar contracts, Westhead replied: "Well, I thought I could. I thought I was. I don't think it's an impossible situation. I think the players I had here in Los Angeles are talented professional people who work hard and will win."

Buss said he already had decided last Sunday, before the Lakers' game against Indiana, to fire Westhead but that he had been persuaded to postpone the action by the Lakers' general manager, Bill Sharman, and by West, who until Thursday was a special consultant to the team.

"The timing was very unfortunate," said Buss, who added that he would have fired Westhead within a week even if Johnson had not spoken out.

Westhead came to the Lakers before the 1979-80 season as an assistant coach but took over the team after 13 games, when Jack McKinney was seriously injured in a bicycle accident.

"It's ridiculous on the part of the Los Angeles organization," McKinney, now coaching the Indiana Pacers, said by telephone after

learning that Westhead had been dismissed.

He implied that the Lakers players seemed to be running the club and that the organization was without direction. "I'm upset with the situation out there," McKinney said. "The guy [Westhead] won a championship for them."

When Westhead officially became head coach in May, 1980, after the Lakers won the world championship, Buss called him "the best coach in the world."

Eighteen months later, although Westhead had the best winning percentage among active National Basketball Association coaches with 112 victories in less than two seasons, Buss no longer was so enthusiastic about him, not so much because of substance but because of style.

No Criticism Intended

"It was obviously a difficult decision for us," Buss said. "It is in no way intended to criticize anybody. However, after experiencing the excitement of the Lakers and the particular brand of basketball I have grown accustomed to, I have been very disappointed in not seeing that exciting team of two years ago."

"This decision started after the first or second game and reached these proportions sometime in the last few days."

"I feel I have a responsibility to give the fans of Los Angeles a very exciting brand of basketball. I feel further that the exciting brand of basketball has been missing."

"What I want to see is a fluid motion on the floor. I enjoyed showtime, as it used to be called. I want to see it again."

TRADED — The Philadelphia Phillies have acquired catcher Bo Diaz, pictured, from the Cleveland Indians in a three-way baseball trade.

The Phillies sent Lonnie Smith to the Indians, who traded Smith to the Cardinals for pitchers Larry Sorensen and Silvio Martinez. Diaz, 28, is coming off his best season in the majors. He batted .313 with seven home runs and 38 RBIs in 63 games. His lifetime average in four major league seasons is .253.

The Giants, who are in the post-season playoff picture in spite of their 5-6 record, will finish the campaign with Scott Brunner at quarterback as they did last year after Phil Simms was hurt. The Giants are unsure about the status of Richard Todd, who has a fractured rib, and also of the reserve, Pat Ryan, who is hobbling on a sprained ankle.

That means the Jets may have to rely on a rookie, Kyle Grossart, who joined the team this week, in their big game against Miami. The Dolphins lead the Jets by a game in the American Conference.

The Giants, who play the Eagles in Philadelphia, are four games behind the first-place Eagles but have the same record as six other National Conference teams. All seven are contenders for the NFC's second and last wild-card berth in the playoffs.

Preview of all games (records in parentheses; betting lines from Harrah's Reno Race and Sports Book) follow:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Miami (7-3-1) at Jets (6-4-1) — The Dolphins, too, have a quarter-

back quandary. David Woodley, their regular, had to be relieved by Don Strock in a 16-point loss to Oakland last Sunday. Woodley will start. The Jets are proving weekly that the best defense is a strong pass rush. Betting line: Jets by 2.

Denver (8-3) at Cincinnati (8-3) — DeBerg, whom the Broncos obtained from San Francisco as the season began, had played very little until replacing Morton last Sunday. The Broncos won with him and with their strong defense, trouncing Tampa Bay, 24-7. Everything has come together for the Broncos. Betting line: Cincinnati by 4.

New England (2-9) at Buffalo (6-5) — The Bills hit bottom with a 24-0 loss to St. Louis and the Jets went by them in the standings. It will be a coaching feat to rally this team now for a playoff push. Steve Grogan is out for two weeks so Matt Cavanaugh returns as the Patriots' quarterback. In Tony Collins they have an outstanding rookie running back. Betting line: Buffalo by 7½.

Seattle (4-7) at Kansas City (7-4) — The Seahawks, who had been averaging 15 points a game, scored 44 against the Chargers, who had beaten Kansas City twice. But the Chiefs have Art Stiller, one of the best back at defensive end and are a likely playoff team. Betting line: Kansas City by 7.

Pittsburgh (6-5) at Cleveland (5-6) — Both teams achieved important victories last weekend to remain in the playoff picture and each has one game ahead against the Bengals. The Steelers beat the Browns, 13-7, Oct. 11. The Browns' Brian Rippe will miss his best receiver, Dave Logan, who is still questionable. Betting line: Cleveland by 2.

NFL Standings
AFC EAST: NY Jets 6, Oakland 5, Denver 8, Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 6.
AFC CENTRAL: Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 5, Baltimore 5, Houston 5.
AFC SOUTH: Houston 5, Baltimore 5, Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 5.
AFC WEST: Oakland 5, Denver 8, Kansas City 7, Seattle 4, San Francisco 4.

NFL Standings
NFC EAST: Dallas 8, San Francisco 4, Seattle 4, Arizona 4, New York Giants 4.
NFC CENTRAL: Dallas 8, San Francisco 4, Seattle 4, Arizona 4, New York Giants 4.
NFC SOUTH: Dallas 8, San Francisco 4, Seattle 4, Arizona 4, New York Giants 4.
NFC WEST: Dallas 8, San Francisco 4, Seattle 4, Arizona 4, New York Giants 4.

NFL Standings
AFC EAST: NY Jets 6, Oakland 5, Denver 8, Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 6.
AFC CENTRAL: Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 5, Baltimore 5, Houston 5.
AFC SOUTH: Houston 5, Baltimore 5, Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 5.
AFC WEST: Oakland 5, Denver 8, Kansas City 7, Seattle 4, San Francisco 4.

NFL Standings
NFC EAST: Dallas 8, San Francisco 4, Seattle 4, Arizona 4, New York Giants 4.
NFC CENTRAL: Dallas 8, San Francisco 4, Seattle 4, Arizona 4, New York Giants 4.
NFC SOUTH: Dallas 8, San Francisco 4, Seattle 4, Arizona 4, New York Giants 4.
NFC WEST: Dallas 8, San Francisco 4, Seattle 4, Arizona 4, New York Giants 4.

NFL Standings
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AFC CENTRAL: Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 5, Baltimore 5, Houston 5.
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ly (he decided not to eat the restaurant's creamed spicy crab preparation). Vadenais is careful about his eating because his body fat ratio, which the Rangers measured, might have ended his career.

The Rangers obtained him and Phil Esposito from Boston in 1975 in a trade for Jean Ratelle and Brad Park. Before his five seasons in Boston, he had played four for the Oakland/California Seals and parts of two seasons for the Canadiens in Montreal, where he was born.

When he arrived in Finland for the Rangers training camp in September, his body fat was listed as excessive, although he was not

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Quarterback Injuries Plague 3 NFL Contenders

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There will be two or possibly three changes of quarterbacks in the National Football League on Sunday because of injuries. Such late-season switches at football's most important position for teams with playoff possibilities are troublesome but unavoidable in these cases.

Steve DeBerg will replace Craig Morton for the Denver Broncos, who play Cincinnati in a key game between two divisional first-place teams of the American Conference.

The Giants, who are in the post-season playoff picture in spite of their 5-6 record, will finish the campaign with Scott Brunner at quarterback as they did last year after Phil Simms was hurt. The Giants are unsure about the status of Richard Todd, who has a fractured rib, and also of the reserve, Pat Ryan, who is hobbling on a sprained ankle.

That means the Jets may have to rely on a rookie, Kyle Grossart, who joined the team this week, in their big game against Miami. The Dolphins lead the Jets by a game in the American Conference.

The Giants, who play the Eagles in Philadelphia, are four games behind the first-place Eagles but have the same record as six other National Conference teams. All seven are contenders for the NFC's second and last wild-card berth in the playoffs.

Preview of all games (records in parentheses; betting lines from Harrah's Reno Race and Sports Book) follow:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Miami (7-3-1) at Jets (6-4-1) — The Dolphins, too, have a quarter-

back quandary. David Woodley, their regular, had to be relieved by Don Strock in a 16-point loss to Oakland last Sunday. Woodley will start. The Jets are proving weekly that the best defense is a strong pass rush. Betting line: Jets by 2.

Denver (8-3) at Cincinnati (8-3) — DeBerg, whom the Broncos obtained from San Francisco as the season began, had played very little until replacing Morton last Sunday. The Broncos won with him and with their strong defense, trouncing Tampa Bay, 24-7. Everything has come together for the Broncos. Betting line: Cincinnati by 4.

New England (2-9) at Buffalo (6-5) — The Bills hit bottom with a 24-0 loss to St. Louis and the Jets went by them in the standings. It will be a coaching feat to rally this team now for a playoff push. Steve Grogan is out for two weeks so Matt Cavanaugh returns as the Patriots' quarterback. In Tony Collins they have an outstanding rookie running back. Betting line: Buffalo by 7½.

Seattle (4-7) at Kansas City (7-4) — The Seahawks, who had been averaging 15 points a game, scored 44 against the Chargers, who had beaten Kansas City twice. But the Chiefs have Art Stiller, one of the best back at defensive end and are a likely playoff team. Betting line: Kansas City by 7.

Pittsburgh (6-5) at Cleveland (5-6) — Both teams achieved important victories last weekend to remain in the playoff picture and each has one game ahead against the Bengals. The Steelers beat the Browns, 13-7, Oct. 11. The Browns' Brian Rippe will miss his best receiver, Dave Logan, who is still questionable. Betting line: Cleveland by 2.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Giants (5-6) at Philadelphia (9-2) — Although Brunner has proven to be a capable quarterback, the Giants cannot expect to do much on offense. It is possible that the Eagles will run twice as many plays and have the ball twice as long. Betting line: Philadelphia by 9 points.

San Francisco (8-3) at Los Angeles (5-6) — The Chargers are going down and the Raiders are coming up. San Diego did some house cleaning this week by releasing John Lee, a defensive end, and Billy Brooks, a receiver. Betting line: Oakland by 2½.

Washington (5-6) at Dallas (8-3) — The Redskins, who have won four in a row, are almost cocky. The young team has grown up since losing to the Cowboys on opening day. The Dallas defense has given up too many big plays. Two Cowboy tackles, Pat Donovan on offense and John Dutton on defense, are questionable. Betting line: Dallas by 7.

Detroit (5-6) at Chicago (3-8) — The Lions have lost every road game this season. Vince Evans' disappointing season has hurt the Bears badly. Betting line: Detroit by 2½.

Minnesota (7-4) at Atlanta (5-6) — The Vikings never cease to amaze. Their leading receivers on a pass-oriented team are a running back, Ted Brown, and a tight end, Joe Sener, rather than Ahmad Rashad and Sammy White. The Falcons have been the favored team in every game but one in this disappointing season, and they have lost six of their last eight. Betting line: Atlanta by 4. (Monday night).

Green Bay (5-6) at Tampa Bay (5-6) — For the players, at least, this is a big game. Betting line: Tampa Bay by 3.

INTERCONFERENCE
New Orleans (3-8) at Houston (5-6) — The Saints' George Rogers, who is a lot like him, has out-gained the Oilers' Earl Campbell, 1,137 yards to 1,110. Eight days after he helped win a game for them, their first in a month, the Oilers dropped John Riggins, the veteran quarterback. They plan to activate Gifford Nielsen, the hope for the future, but will start Ken Stabler. Betting line: Houston by 6.

St. Louis (4-7) at Baltimore (1-10) — There are many feuds among the Colts, not the least of which is the one between the owner, Robert Irsay, and the quarterback, Bert Jones. With a new quarterback, Neil Lomax, in the lineup the Cardinals turned to a running game in upset of Buffalo. They also have upset the Cowboys and the Vikings. Betting line: St. Louis by 1.

Eskimos Favored in Grey Cup
MONTREAL — Led by quarterback Warren Moon, the Edmonton Eskimos were considered slight favorites to win an unprecedented fourth consecutive Grey Cup on Sunday. As the Canadian Football League's championship game, the Grey Cup contest will pit the Eskimos against the Ottawa Rough Riders.

While the Eskimos waltzed through the regular season with a 14-1-1 record, winning the Western Division easily, the Rough Riders struggled to a 5-11 mark, finishing second in the East behind the Hamilton Tiger-Cats.

But Ottawa escaped with a 20-16 victory over the Montreal Alouettes in the East Division semifinals, then upset the Tiacs, 17-13, to qualify for the Grey Cup. Edmonton saved off an upset bid by the British Columbia Lions, 22-16, for the Western spot in the championship game.

Ottawa holds a 14-7-1 edge in head-to-head meetings with Edmonton. Although the Eskimos won both encounters this year, 47-21 and 24-6, the Rough Riders and Eskimos have tangled twice before in the Grey Cup — in 1960 and 1974 — with Ottawa coming out on top both times.

Edmonton linebacker Dan Kopley, meanwhile, won the Schenley Award Thursday night as the Outstanding Defensive Player for the second straight year. Other Schenley Award winners were linebacker Vince Goldsmith of Saskatchewan, Outstanding Rookie guard Larry Butler of Winnipeg, Outstanding Offensive Lineman, and wide receiver Joe Polowski of Winnipeg, Outstanding Canadian.

Captain of All Blacks Bids Adieu to Europe
By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Graham Mourie, who has the best record in Europe of any New Zealand captain in 76 years of rugby touring, plays his final test match in Europe when the All Blacks meet France here Saturday. His farewell is a factor among several that are expected to favor high-quality football.

Australia and New Zealand play simultaneous test matches in Europe for the first time Saturday. The Wallabies, who have been losing much more often in provincial matches than Southern Hemisphere squads are accustomed to doing, meet Ireland in Dublin in the first test of their three-month tour of the British Isles.

Symbolic Site
New Zealand won the first test of its current tour, 13-9, last Saturday in Toulouse. That was the tenth consecutive All Black test victory in Europe since Mourie's unique series began on Nov. 19, 1977, at the place where it now ends, the Parc des Princes.

In 1978, All Blacks led by Mourie returned to beat Ireland, Wales, England and Scotland, in the first British Isles grand slam ever achieved by New Zealand. On shorter tours, Mourie's men beat Scotland and England in 1979 and trounced Wales, 23-3, in 1980. Since last month they have beaten Romania and France.

With no further New Zealand tours expected to the old countries before 1984 at the soonest, Mourie, who is 29, will be taking leave when his squad sets out Monday for home via Singapore.

In the seven All Black tours to Europe that preceded Mourie, spread from 1905 to 1974, no captain led more than one trek; and the longest string of victories by successive captains was eight. The odds are heavily against anyone even approaching Mourie's record.

He prefers to talk about "quality in victory," he said Friday. Well, the forward-dominated play in Toulouse produced a storm of criticism of both teams. "That was a media reaction," the soft-spoken New Zealander replied. Knowledgeable spectators must have noted his forwards' "very efficient ball-winning."

Still, the two backfield changes — Doug Rollerson at flyhalf in

to come soon. But what bugs you is when you think you can still do the job. I was never known as a speedster, but I was positive I could play. I was never fast, but I don't think I'm the slowest in the league. The right move at the right time can compensate for speed."

Rather than snub, Vadenais said, he decided, "the best thing you can do is shut up and do what you're told to do. It wasn't like I was down to my last penny. I'm OK there. There was no reason to panic. But I said to myself, I play because I still like to play."

Good for Mourie
He did not play in six of the first eight games, but, as the Rangers were losing five of those games, Vadenais was making jokes with his big cigar and quietly giving tips to younger defensemen on how to avoid the mistakes that were depressing themselves and exasperating Brooks.

"When the guys were getting down," said Ron Gresham, "Vad kept us up. I was down. I was hurt, but I was really losing confidence. I asked Vad to watch me, to tell me what I was doing wrong."

With the Rangers still losing regularly and with Dave Maloney disabled and unable to play defense, Brooks put Vadenais back in the lineup. Before a game against Boston, Brooks called the former Bruin into his office and asked him for guidance on the Boston system of hockey.

As the interview ended, Brooks said to Vadenais, "By the way, nice game against Edmonton the other night." Vadenais said he knew that, for a while, he had won an on-ice job.

Blue Jays Permit Ainge to Talk to Celtics
United Press International

TORONTO — The Toronto Blue Jays have given permission to third baseman Danny Ainge to negotiate a basketball contract with the Boston Celtics, the baseball club announced.

Cliff Lax, the Blue Jays' lawyer, said Thursday that the permission extends only to the end of the month. He added that the Blue Jays discuss it with owners, who have so much trouble reaching an agreement with the Celtics that he might consider giving baseball another chance.

Ainge's hopes of signing with the Celtics were complicated by the Blue Jays' demand for \$1 million in compensation and by their insistence that any negotiations must be concluded by the end of the month.

All-America
"Danny Ainge has attempted to convince the Blue Jays that he will not come back to play baseball and that he intends to pursue a career in basketball," Lax said. "But so far he hasn't been able to do that either. Perhaps after negotiat-

ing with Boston, he will feel inclined to return to baseball."

An All-America at Brigham Young University, Ainge signed a multiyear contract with the Blue Jays in 1980, agreeing not to play basketball in return for a \$300,000 bonus.

After a dismal start this season, Ainge asked to be released from his contract so he could play basketball.

The Celtics' general manager, Red Auerbach, the coach, Bill Fitch, and the owner, Harry Markarian, met Wednesday at Boston Garden to discuss signing strategy and the costs of such a deal, reports said.

Ainge's attorney, Robert Quinney, said: "At this stage, I think Danny feels he may be a pawn in a game of egos."

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